

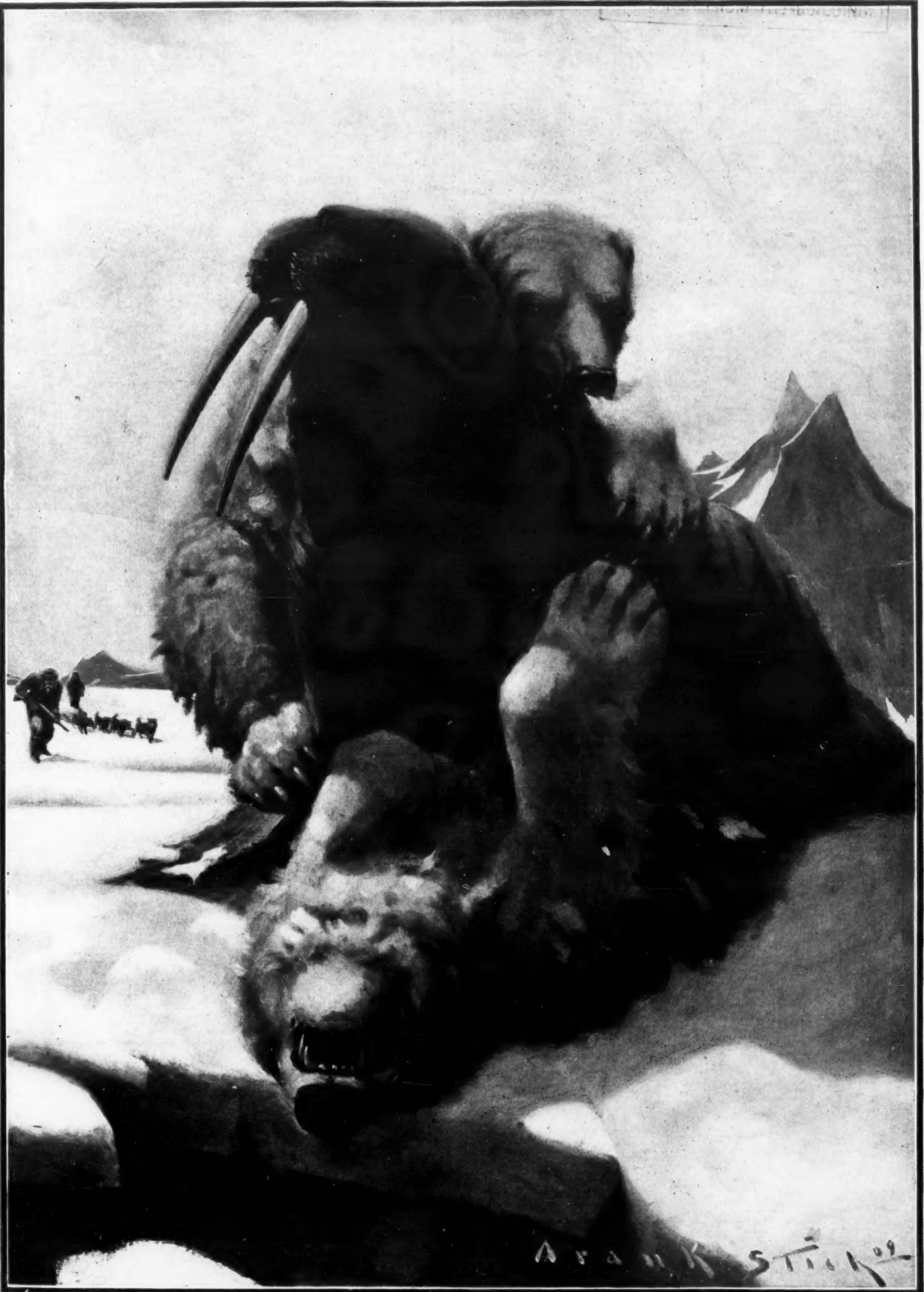
No. 2838

JANUARY 27, 1910

PRICE 10 CENTS

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

AN ARCTIC TRAGEDY

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Magazine, Financial and Insurance Number

We GUARANTEE the EDITION ORDER of this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to be over 225,000 copies

A MAN'S importance is measured by the value of his time. Most successful men are "cranks" on punctuality, for they know the meaning of a minute.

The more valuable time the more necessary the accuracy of the

Elgin Watch

G. M. WHEELER Model 16 Size

Pendant Winding and Setting. Seventeen jewels. Ruby and sapphire balance and center jewels. Compensating balance. Breguet hairspring, with micrometric regulator. Adjusted to temperature, isochronism, three positions. Patent recoiling click and self-locking setting device. Dust ring. Plates damaskeened. Engraving inlaid with gold. Open face and hunting cases.

In Filled Gold Cases, \$30 and up.
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ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY,
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New No. 78 Dial—graceful and legible.

Strong Chicks
MODEL
Incubators and Brooders
Supplies & Remedies
Said to-day for the
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MODEL INCUBATOR COMPANY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CASCADE
PURE WHISKY
RICH - PURE - MELLOW
Original bottling has old gold label.
Geo. A. Dickel & Co., Distillers, Nashville, Tenn.

Do You Ever Smoke?

By Percy D. Johnson.



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SMOKER'S HEART.

Photogravure in blue-black, 12 x 16.
Fifty cents.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



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A WIDOW'S WEEDS.

Photogravure in black, 12 x 16.
Fifty cents.

A companion picture of "With This Ring I Thee Wed."

SOMEHOW or other, the smoker's den really doesn't have artistic pictures on its walls.

Why not surprise yourself with a dollar's worth of

Judge's Quality Prints

well framed in a neat black wood frame?

Our new line of art calendars, "For Lovers and Others," now ready. Circular on application, for a 2-cent stamp.

Trade supplied by the
W. R. ANDERSON CO.
32 Union Square, New York

LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
Brunswick Building
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street
NEW YORK

FOOLISHNESS



PERCY—"I'll stop here until I do hit the blanked thing."
THE CADDIE—"Then yer'll 'ave to get another caddie. It's my school treat the day after ter-morrow."

Gems of Indexing.

The following are to be found in the catalogue of the Quantum Corners Public Library:

Bacon; Its Preparation.
" on Inductive Reasoning.
Lead Poisoning.
" Kindly Light.



ARTIST—"Well, have you found a customer for that picture of mine?"
THE DEALER—"No, but I know some one who will buy your overcoat."

House Party Time.

"Do you believe in fate?" he asked, as he snuggled closer.
"Well," answered the girl, "I believe that what's going to happen will happen."



SYMPATHETIC VOICE (to fallen society pet)—"Never mind, old sport. You'll still be among the lions."

The Lesson.

Freshman—"Is this lesson for the week?"
Professor—"No; for the strong."

STYLE
NEATNESS
COMFORT
THE IMPROVED
BOSTON GARTER
The Name is stamped on every loop—Be sure it's there
THE *Velvet Grip* CUSHION BUTTON
CLASP
LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—NEVER SLIPS, TEARS, NOR UNFASTENS
Worn All Over The World
Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.
GEORGE FROST CO.
Boston, Mass.
INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

TOWER'S PATENT ROUND END
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH PICKS
Physicians and dentists recommend toothpicks as protection against dental decay. Our patent aromatic antiseptic picks are the best made. They preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath and increase the flow of saliva. Flavors are cinnamon, sassafras and peppermint. Full size box sent for 15c. postage and coupon below. We are the largest manufacturers of toothpicks in the country.
Cutter Tower Co., 327 Hathaway Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Correspondence invited with dealers, hotel men, dentists and physicians.
We want dealers and agents everywhere. Agents are making from \$3 to \$10 a day.
CUTTER TOWER CO., 327 Hathaway Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Enclosed find 15c. for which please send me one box of 300 Aromatic Antiseptic Toothpicks.....
My grocer's name is
My druggist's name is
Yours truly (Name)
(Address)

Atlantic City, N. J.
AMERICA'S GREATEST and MOST POPULAR HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
Particularly attractive during winter and spring months. Ideal climate tempered by Gulf Stream. Sunny, breezy days. Invigorating salt air. Every outdoor enjoyment. Seven miles boardwalk, four theatres, and five piers offer unrivalled entertainment.
MONTICELLO
THE HOTEL FOR COMFORT
MODERN HIGH-CLASS HOMELIKE EXCELLENT TABLE AND SERVICE
Splendid location. Centre of all attractions. Exceptionally well equipped for the comfort of winter guests. Steam heat. Elevator. Sun parlors. Private baths. Refined surroundings. Suitable for ladies unaccompanied. Social diversions. Orchestra. Capacity 500. Reduced Winter and Spring rates. American plan. Write for rates and illustrated art folder of house and 80-page Guide Book of Atlantic City with map. (Sent free.)
A. CONRAD EKHOLOM, Owner and Prop.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.
Get "Improved," no tacks required.
Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

LEARN to MOUNT Birds and Animals
We can teach you by mail at home during your spare hours to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, game heads, etc. Also tax skins and make rugs. Be your own taxidermist. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies; become a professional taxidermist and earn big income. Quickly learned by men and women. Thousands of successful students. Write for Book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals" sent absolutely FREE.
U. W. School of Taxidermy, 4021B Kiwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

New - York Life Insurance Co.

346 Broadway, New York.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Policy-holders:

At the suggestion of the Board of Trustees, I preface the brief of our Sixty-fifth Annual Report, which appears below, with the statement which accompanied the presentation of the full Report to the Board on the 12th inst.

"The figures placed before you by the officers of this Company, including the income, disbursements and profits of the year, the balance sheet and detailed schedules of assets at the close of 1909, make an impressive picture. No fair-minded man, having reviewed the figures, can avoid the conclusion that energy, capacity and fidelity in administration were not born yesterday in the New-York Life.

"Any claim which we as Trustees and officers may have to approval by the 750,000 families protected by this institution is made stronger by the willing admission, which we all make, that our predecessors toiled both mightily and wisely.

"A great life insurance company is not the product of accident or violence. It does not arise from a social catastrophe, as a mountain may suddenly arise in the landscape from a convulsion of nature. It is the product of peace, of labor, of thought, of energy, of fidelity, of faith, of good will amongst men.

"When a storm has swept over an estate and has done its cruel and possibly necessary work, the owner may send for men and direct them to cut away broken and twisted branches, to prune away unnecessary and unhealthy growths and clear the ground. Having done this, the men would hardly be entitled to claim credit, on that account, for the fact that certain trees were still symmetrical, beautiful, vast in girth and vigorous to the outermost twig. Any such claim would be presumptuous and the men making it would become ridiculous.

"The New-York Life grew like the oak and it tells the same story of storm and tempest survived.

"Lately the hurricane came and did its cruel—perhaps necessary—work. We were called in by the owners of the estate, the policy-holders, and told to correct errors, to change methods, to discontinue certain practices. We have done the work; but we are not now possessed of the idea that this necessary and useful work, as such, reflects discredit on our predecessors or especial glory on us.

"Having carried out the wishes of the policy-holders, we now assure them, in the facts annexed, of the vitality, the soundness, the large capacity for social usefulness of the New-York Life. But we are obliged to tell them at the same time that sound and virile as the Company is, its future usefulness is limited.

"The owner of an estate, after the passing of a storm, never orders the men who remove broken branches and cut away undesirable growths, to excise the living, growing body of a tree—to cut for the deliberate purpose of ending a tree's further development. Such a direction would be contrary to nature; it would indicate that the owner of the estate either had no knowledge of natural laws or that he cherished an especial hostility against fine trees.

A pamphlet showing the income and the disbursements for 1909, the balance sheet at the year's close, and schedules, describing in detail each item of the Company's assets, will be mailed to any policy-holder, or any other person, on request.

New York, January 15, 1910.

Yours truly,

A. M. King

President.

TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS,

\$599,708,286

* Book values \$603,267,684.

TOTAL PAID-FOR INSURANCE IN FORCE,

\$2,002,809,227

JANUARY 1, 1910.

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1910.

ASSETS.	
Real Estate	\$11,718,644.04
Loans on Mortgages	69,748,270.53
Loans on Policies	94,643,472.81
Bonds (market value Dec. 31, 1909)	401,214,411.04
Cash	8,720,413.40
Renewal Premiums	7,066,659.68
Interest and Rents due and accrued	6,596,414.47
Total	\$599,708,285.97

LIABILITIES.	
Policy Reserve	\$496,931,152.00
Other Policy Liabilities	7,279,671.88
Premiums and Interest prepaid	2,953,080.10
Commissions, Salaries, etc	1,052,035.50
Dividends payable in 1910	8,844,108.89
Reserve for deferred Dividends	71,778,756.00
Reserves for other purposes	10,869,481.60
Total	\$599,708,285.97

INCOME, 1909.

1. Premiums:	
2. On New Policies	\$5,949,283.41
3. On Renewed Policies	71,746,110.75
4. Annuities, etc.	929,633.54
	\$78,625,027.70
5. Real Estate Rentals	1,047,577.53
6. Interest on Mortgages	2,850,114.55
7. Interest on Policy Loans	4,752,689.63
8. Interest on Collateral Loans	30,000.00
9. Interest on Bonds	15,985,458.09
10. Interest on Bank Deposits	296,079.90
11. Other Interest	2,955.07
12. Increase by adjustment in Book Value of Ledger Assets	6,875,128.60
13. Other Income	560,311.49
Total	\$111,025,342.56

DISBURSEMENTS, 1909.

1. Payments to Policy-holders:	
2. Death Losses	\$23,017,708.20
3. To Living Policy-holders	28,972,513.18
	\$51,990,221.38
4. Instalments, Dividends and Interest paid under supplementary contracts	215,396.09
5. Commissions on New Business	2,712,281.08
6. Renewal Commissions and Other Payments to Agents	1,610,765.64
7. Medical Examination and Agency Supervision	1,201,120.62
8. Branch Office Salaries	1,075,092.20
9. Home Office Salaries	1,483,863.47
10. Taxes, Licenses and Insurance Department Fees	943,357.64
11. Rent and Real Estate Taxes and Expenses	1,016,901.05
12. General Expenses and Profit and Loss	774,511.93
13. Decrease by adjustment in Book Value of Ledger Assets	4,342,925.47
14. For Reserves to meet Policy Obligations	43,658,905.99
Total	\$111,025,342.56

NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR IN 1909

Exclusive of Revivals and Increase in Old Policies,

\$146,042,400

* Under the laws of New York anything in excess of \$150,000,000 would have made the officers of the Company liable to indictment. To keep within the law the Company closed a number of Branch Offices during 1909 and discharged a group of men who paid for over \$7,500,000 in the previous twelve months.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"



NAIAD DRESS SHIELD

Supreme in

Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness!

Possesses two important and exclusive features: *It does not deteriorate with age, and fall to powder in the dress---*Can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only.

At the stores or sample pair sent on receipt of 25 cents

THE C. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs.

101 Franklin Street

New York

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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Entered at the Post-office at New York as Second-class Mail Matter.
Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.

"In God We Trust."

Published by LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.
John A. Sleicher, President. F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

Vol. CX.

Thursday, January 27, 1910

No. 2838

Should Women Vote?

THE SUFFRAGETTE movement will not down. President Taft, in one of his Southern speeches, said, "I am not a rabid suffragist. The truth is, I am not in favor of suffrage for women until I can be convinced that all women desire it; and when they desire it I am in favor of giving it to them, and when they desire it they will get it, too." This is a sound way to approach the question. At present there is division among women as to whether suffrage is a thing to be grasped or not. Logically the first step in a movement so revolutionary is for women to thresh it out among themselves. When with united front they demand a vote, we are inclined to think, with the President, they will get it. But why grant a privilege to a class before they are ready and willing to exercise it? We have already a large body of male voters—the "stay-at-homes"—who do not value their privilege; and it has been seriously proposed to take the franchise from those who refuse or neglect to use it. Manifestly it would be of no advantage to swell, by many thousands or possibly millions, the number of such citizens.

It must be remembered, too, that suffrage is not an inalienable right, like "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"; it is a privilege conferred by organized society upon its members. That woman has not been given this privilege by governments in the past is due to the separate spheres of the two sexes, a distinction recognized since history's dawn. In the last twenty-five years women have entered many fields in competition with men, and in some measure, at least, this has encroached upon her time-honored sphere of home-maker and mother. If the granting of suffrage would result in further inroads upon woman's peculiar work (and this is an open question), would it be worth the price?

But their contention for franchise is not without some basis. A woman of education, with property interests upon which she pays the full measure of taxes, may justly complain that she has no voice in the government, while the ballot is given to many of the opposite sex though they have little or no education and no property on which they pay taxes. It is said, too, that the entrance of woman would uplift the ballot. And all must agree that there is no elevating influence equal to pure womankind. During the recent municipal campaign in New York, Mrs. Pankhurst, the English suffragette leader, said there would have been no "white slave" issue if women had [the ballot. However that may be, certainly on all moral issues we would expect a large majority of women to ring true. Woman suffrage would not in itself insure perfect political conditions, but it would give a mighty impulse toward it.

Miss Mary Johnston, the novelist, in signing a petition to Congress asking for a favorable consideration of the question of woman suffrage, said, "An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, allowing women to vote, is in the nature of things a remote event. I do not regard the issue as a burning one. There are other reforms before the public which are of more immediate importance." This, then, is a period of agitation for a reform which at best will not be realized for many years, and so long as the reformers do not agitate according to the English method, let us give them a fair hearing.

Our Remarkable Insurance Business.

IN 1849, a little over sixty years ago, the first general statute for the regulation of insurance was passed by the New York State Legislature. That was the beginning of the New York insurance law, perhaps the ablest codification for the regulation of insurance business ever attempted. The insurance department of the State began its regular work in 1860. At that time the assets of the companies doing a regular business were valued at \$105,001,520; the assets of companies now supervised by that same department are \$3,939,887,174. The amount of insurance in force written by supervised companies in 1860 was \$1,735,689,790. In 1909 the figures were \$57,591,163,246, and there were 557 insurance companies, associations or societies authorized to do insurance business in New York State.

The interesting report of the superintendent of insurance, William H. Hotchkiss, of New York State, for 1909, is eminently satisfactory. Normal conditions are restored. This is due to such legislation as was recommended by the superintendent during the current year. There has been a very considerable saving in expenses, a marked increase of assets, and a substantial addition to dividend participations. While Mr. Hotchkiss feels that a period of legislative peace is now needed by insurance companies, he makes a few valuable recommendations. One is that the limitation on new business, now applicable to domestic companies, be extended to non-State companies; another, that life companies be no longer permitted to issue policies secured by actual deposits in the department, and that companies of this class, on securing the advance approval of the superin-

tendent, be permitted to write policies in not more than \$3,000, the premiums of which will be payable monthly. This for the reason that he believes there is a growing demand for insurance of this kind from a large number of wage-earners, farmers, professional men and tradesmen who are unable to carry ordinary life insurance, and, on the other hand, are unwilling to insure on a purely industrial plan.

He advises, too, that the uniform bill adopted at the recent convention of insurance commissioners, which provides for standard clauses in the policies of such companies, and prohibits the use of other clauses which have been condemned by experience, be made part of the insurance law of New York. Again, that amendments be made which will permit companies of this class to give a broader policy against accidents due to automobile collisions and to insure against property damaged by horses and horse-drawn vehicles. He advises that fire-insurance companies, under certain restrictions as to increased capitalization or deposits, be permitted to write insurance against fire risks not only on land, but on the high seas, and that marine companies be permitted to write insurance against any of the risks of transportation, including fire on land as well as on inland waters and seas.

He recommends that the provisions of law prohibiting rebating by life-insurance agents, and giving the superintendent discretion to refuse them licenses, be extended to fire-insurance agents, and that the insurance department's jurisdiction be extended to include the control and regulation of town and county co-operative fire-insurance companies.

Only four companies write so-called industrial insurance policies in New York State. Such insurance includes policy contracts whereby life risks are assumed in very limited amounts and premiums are paid weekly to house-to-house collectors or agents. Industrial insurance is insurance for the masses. That it can safely be written on a weekly-payment plan without certain limitations applicable to the ordinary writing of such companies has been demonstrated by the success of those corporations which have persisted in this line of business. It is with this confidence in mind that the superintendent suggested as above that such insurance can be extended to wage-earners, farmers, tradesmen, etc.

The Governor's Club.

THE UNINFORMED might suppose this to be an exclusive social organization of the Governors of our commonwealths. Far from it, the humblest private citizen may enjoy all the privileges of membership. The Governor's Club is a movement for moderation in the use of tobacco and stimulants, instituted by a man of tremendous energy and organizing power—C. W. Post, of Battle Creek. As its accepted standard, the club suggests a maximum use of stimulating beverages and tobacco not to exceed two portions of each per day. To every individual signer, however, it is left to establish the maximum for himself. But prospective members are advised not to waste time setting a "wide-open limit" that would require no development of the restraining power of the "Governor."

While total abstinence is not the primary purpose of this movement, its promoters say, nevertheless, that a "total abstinence is worthy of careful consideration." In every instance of violating the agreement, a fine of one dollar is to be self-imposed. The fine, the covenant and everything connected with it rest solely upon the personal honor of the individual. Never before has this method of securing moderation been tried on so large a scale or in so systematic a way. It will reach, we believe, a large body of men who, while ready to acknowledge they indulge too freely in both habits, could not be touched by the ordinary pledge of total abstinence. For this reason we are glad to give it publicity and encouragement. And even the most earnest advocates of prohibition by legislative enactment must agree that ultimately the solution for each individual must depend upon the individual's educated will.

Appalling Losses from Fire.

THE CONSERVATION of natural resources has developed into a vital national problem. We believe, however, that the appalling loss by fire in the United States demands even more serious attention. Upon another page in this issue, Robert J. Lawrence, an authority on fire protection and fire losses in this country, tells with startling frankness the facts about our criminal fire negligence. Have you any idea what it costs you to enjoy those fleeting glimpses of dashing fire engines through the city streets? Do you know how much you pay for the privilege of going to sleep at night with the reassuring knowledge that an army of fire fighters watches to protect your home and business? The Census Bureau has discovered, after investigating the fire department and fire losses of 158 large cities in the United States, that each person in the country pays a tax of \$1.65 a year for fire protection. The sig-

nificance of these figures is made more apparent when compared with the cost for fire-department maintenance in Europe. In Berlin fire safeguarding costs only twenty-six cents a year, in London nineteen cents, and in Milan seventeen cents. This overwhelming difference is due to the building restrictions in Europe, where more care is taken to make all structures fireproof. The cost of maintaining fire departments across the water is also much less than in the United States. In 1907 the largest 158 American cities lost more than \$48,000,000 by fires, with insurance amounting to \$42,000,000. It cost these same cities about \$38,000,000 to maintain their paid fire departments. Perhaps if Americans adopted the fire rules of the German cities, where a person whose home or business is burned is obliged to pay the loss not only of his own fire, but for the damage done to neighboring property, there would be less loss by fire in the United States and the insurance rates might be cut in half. Here is a subject for national discussion.

The Plain Truth.

WHY SHOULDN'T Commander Peary submit his records also to the University of Copenhagen? What is fair for Cook is fair for Peary. To the minds of many people, it seems only right that the claims of both men should be passed upon by the same body. The University of Copenhagen would doubtless be pleased to see the records of a real discoverer. Peary, of course, has nothing to fear or to lose in so doing, and it might help to put to rest forever a contention that has already lasted far too long.

"SUNDAY evening papers are needed," says Frank A. Munsey, in the *Baltimore News*, on the first anniversary of his three Sunday evening publications. Mr. Munsey claims that news is news while it is hot in the happening, and that a paper coming out Sunday evening, when nothing is going on, appears at the very best time of the whole week. Incidentally he characterizes the enormous Sunday morning newspaper as a "journalistic monstrosity," and tells us also that all three of his Sunday evening ventures have paid—as everything that Munsey's gifted hand touches always does.

FRESH country air for the city's poor children is our finest summer charity. For the leading work it has done in this field, the *New York Tribune* deserves special praise. Beginning in 1877 with sixty children aided at a cost of \$187, the work has grown till last year over nine thousand were cared for at a cost of \$45,000. In thirty-three years 265,000 children have been given a country vacation amid the most wholesome surroundings, at a total cost of \$729,000. The number of young lives thus saved no one can estimate. A more human appeal is made by no other charity, and contributors to the *Tribune* fund may be sure that every dollar given will tell to the limit of its usefulness.

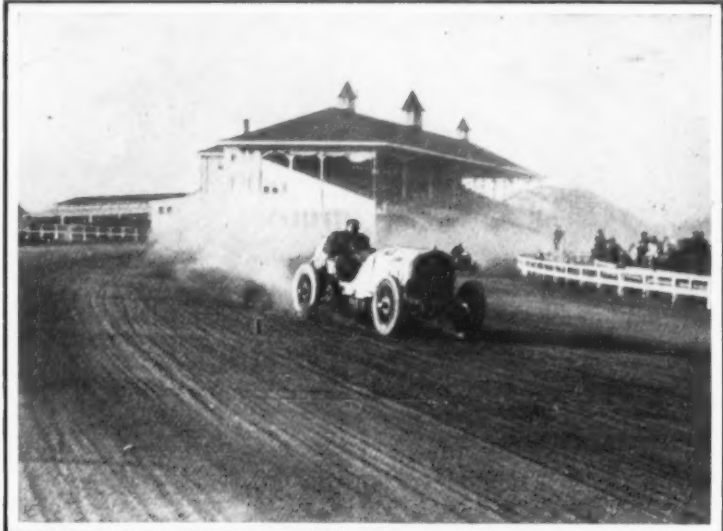
A STRENUOUS two years' effort, and at last Mrs. Sage's gift of a half million to the American Bible Society is assured. The society is yet \$42,000 short of its half million, but Mrs. Sage has again extended the time, and it is hoped soon to have the condition fulfilled. Think of it—an undenominational agency like the Bible Society, whose work affects literally all races and peoples throughout the world, laboring for two years to raise \$500,000! During the New Year's Eve jollification in this city, according to the estimate of a *New York* paper, 500,000 bottles of champagne were disposed of at the restaurants. At an average cost of three dollars per bottle, this represents \$1,500,000. Put that, if you will, opposite the half million for Bibles. The bacchanalian revels in the palmiest days of luxurious Rome couldn't beat that. But, then, Rome had no Bible societies to sustain.

CURRENT biography may be the most stimulating and helpful matter a newspaper can print, but in its selection there might well be a bit of discrimination. When Tammany Hall's "feudal lord" of the Bowery—"Little Tim" Sullivan—died, the newspapers devoted their best space—front pages, double leads—to depicting his life. Indeed, so much consideration was given to the "little feller," there was little space for the life stories of the distinguished Senator from Mississippi or of Bishop Goodsell, one of the most eminent leaders of the Methodist Church, who passed away about the same time. We are inclined to think more valuable moral lessons are to be gathered from the biographies of either Senator McLaurin or Bishop Goodsell than from the tale of "Little Tim's" rise to wealth and power through the application of the medieval feudal system to the crooked paths of Bowery politics. If a portion of the public prefers the latter kind of reading, we then ask, What is the business of the press if not to elevate public taste?

Interesting Sidelights on the World's Work



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON TOURING TENNESSEE.
The noted negro educator preaching his gospel of good will at Pulaski, Tenn. Many government officials, bishops and educators accompanied Dr. Washington on his trip.—*C. J. Harkrader.*



BARNEY OLDFIELD BREAKING ALL RECORDS.
The widely known automobile racer on the mile circular track at Los Angeles, Cal.—*M. E. Ruffert.*



A WINTER BLOCKADE.
The St. Clair River frozen over from shore to shore. All international navigation was tied up between United States and Canada.—*John Boyd.*



A GREAT BRIDGE COMPLETED.
The Baltimore and Ohio's superb new structure which spans the Susquehanna River. It is 7,000 feet long and was erected after many difficulties at a cost of \$2,500,000.—*E. R. Brown.*



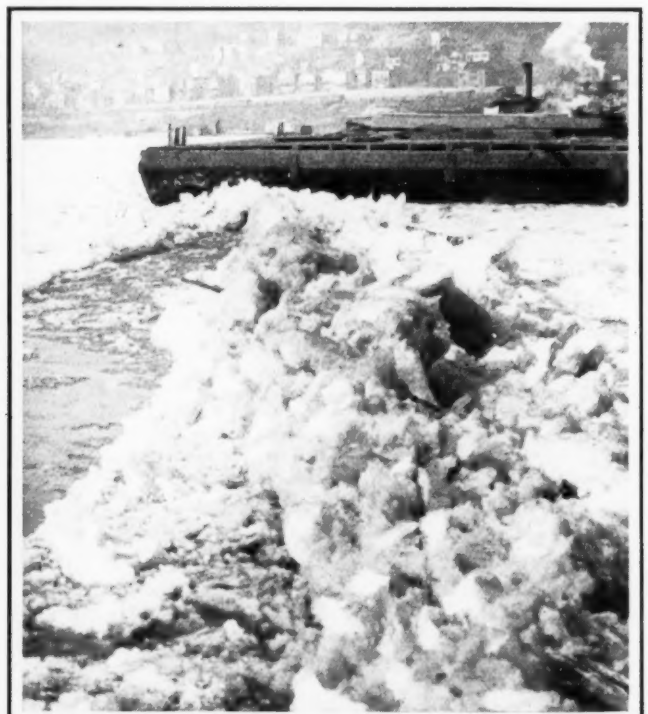
THE BLIZZARD REVISITS NEW YORK.
Out of commission and deserted during the recent heavy snowstorm in the metropolis.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*



TRYING TO GET THE WORKERS HOME.
New York's street cleaning department opening up the avenues for street railway traffic.—*H. D. Blauvelt.*



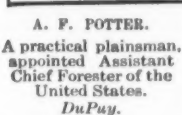
A COSTLY Y. M. C. A. FIRE.
The beautiful Y. M. C. A. building of Boston being destroyed by fire on January 13th. The building was a total wreck. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.—*Jessie Brown.*



SPECTACULAR ICE GORGE.
The Ohio River ice-bound, at Cincinnati. Great damage is done during the winter months along the Ohio when the river opens and the ice begins to run out.

People Talked About

GIFFORD PINCHOT tried to wield the Big Stick, and got a splinter in his hand. So he has stepped down from his rostrum, and A. F. Potter took his place for a while until he became assistant chief forester of the United States. Mr. Potter was born in the Sacramento valley, California. As a very young man he went to Arizona in 1882 and established himself in the cattle business in the northeast end of that Territory. He rose rapidly to prominence as a herder. He became an earnest advocate for the regulation of grazing on the public ranges. He saw that as the number of the cattle in the Southwest increased, there was a decreasing efficiency in grazers' facilities. When Gifford Pinchot was sent West by the Department of Agriculture to study the condition of the ranges in the national forests, he met Mr. Potter, who had disposed of his cattle and become a sheep herder. Mr. Potter gave the government officer the benefit of his extensive knowledge. In 1901 Mr. Potter was asked to head the division of grazing of the Bureau of Forestry. He has held the position until his recent promotion.



A. F. POTTER.
A practical plainsman, appointed Assistant Chief Forester of the United States.
DuPay.

JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON, the young Chicago playwright and author, is a millionaire who has given up society and travel to devote his pen and life to social work.

GODFREY REESE FOWLER, an American, commanded the insurgents on the firing line at Rama. It is said that the victorious result of the battle is due to him. Godfrey Fowler hails from the Lone Star State. He is a grandson of Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas. For many years he has been a most enthusiastic military man. He was a member of the volunteer guard of Texas, served in the Philippines as a lieutenant in the Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, and was frequently mentioned in the dispatches. In the Texas National Guard he holds a staff position with the rank of captain. After his term in the Philippines expired, and when the Nicaraguan affair broke out, Fowler went down into South America, ostensibly on a vacation. Before he was there very long, he popped forth as a commander of the revolutionaries.



CAPTAIN G. R. FOWLER.
An American soldier who commanded a company of the revolutionary soldiers in the recent Nicaraguan imbroglio.—Warner.

FRED WOLTERS, a rural mail carrier of Bloomsburg, Pa., is making a record for himself as a pedestrian. He covers his entire route, twenty-four miles, every day on foot, carrying his heavy mail pack.

KING EDWARD'S friend, Mrs. Hartmann, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. She is the widow of a wealthy German manufacturer who made a fortune out of the famous turkey-red dye. Years ago she was a famous London hostess whose dinners gave her a great reputation. When the royal residence at White Lodge, Richmond Park, was vacated by the Duke and Duchess of Teck in 1901, the King lent it to Mrs. Hartmann, with whom he had long been friendly. She was one of the few people below royal rank with whom Edward felt able to indulge in personal friendship on equal terms. Mrs. Hartmann, who is over seventy years old, sets forth that her unsecured liabilities are \$216,980, secured liabilities \$66,920 and assets \$71,565.

EDITOR, author and preacher! Bishop Warren A. Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is one of the most influential ecclesiastics in the South. He lives in Atlanta, Ga. In fact, he was born in Georgia, and he has always been so fond of his home State that he never cared to leave it. He is fifty-three years old. In 1875 he was graduated from Emory College, and in that same year was licensed to preach. He entered the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1876. He continued in the pastorate until 1886. Two years later he became president of Emory College, which office he held until 1898. For a time he was an editor of the *Christian Advocate*. He is the author of numerous widely read books, is noted throughout the South for his oratorical ability, and respected for an earnest Christian.



WARREN A. CANDLER.
A fearless protagonist of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South.
Ashman

ASK ANY engine driver in the East who Jim Hunt is, and he will say, "Who—Jim? Why, he's the man that brought Abe Lincoln from Schenectady to Albany. He'll tell you about it if you'll go to Albany." Jim Hunt is seventy-five years old. He was an engineer on the New York Central while the present generation of locomotive drivers were playing in the clinkers in the train yards. When he is not playing pinochle with the firemen of Steamer No. 7, he is telling how Abe Lincoln looked when he stood on the platform of his car and watched the



JIM HUNT.
The Grand Old Man of the locomotive engineer fraternity, who took Lincoln from Schenectady to Albany.—Boos.

crowds that came to meet him all along the seventeen miles from Schenectady to Albany. Jim says he felt proud that day. "My engine was Erastus Corning, Jr., No. 47. She wasn't very big. You could put her in the tender of these fellows running now, but she was as sleek and smooth as your pet cat." The firemen of No. 7 have bought him a wheel chair, which he can run by turning two cranks. They put a bicycle light on it for a headlight, and every morning, on this go-by-hand locomotive, he goes from his home to the engine house, where he sits all day telling stories of railroad life in the early sixties.

KING EDWARD'S stable of race horses earned \$100,720 for him last year.

LAST month Adelina Patti celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her first appearance on the operatic stage at the age of seventeen.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY, of Illinois, owns more miles of interurban railroads than any other man in the world.

CHERRY COUNTY, Nebraska, has elected Miss Gertrude Johnson county treasurer. She has been deputy treasurer for many years.

MISS THEODORA J. FRANKSEN, of Chicago, a student at the University of Chicago, who has been totally blind since she was eight years old, was recently elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, an academic honor conferred for high scholarship.

A FEW miles from New York City, and they'd never been out of the woods! Not only that; they'd never even heard of a city. A man was going through the backwoods section near West Caldwell, N. J.—about fifteen miles from New York City. He came across a group of children playing in the mud near a logging camp. There was something a bit unusual about these children. He could see that at a glance. They were scrawny and thin and peaked, and the clothes they wore were pitifully insufficient for the cold weather. He spoke to them, and they answered him in a pathetic jargon that was meant to pass for English. When he got their story, he made a "bee line" for the city and came back with some officers of a charity society. These children had lived there, almost in the environs of the city, in a state of barbarous ignorance. Their food was insufficient, one of the boys of the family had died some weeks before from starvation, and while their parents labored for meager sustenance, the little ones played in the mud. Their home was a one-room shack, dilapidated, no protection against inclement weather. The family slept on the floor. School! They had never heard of it. Johnson, they said their name was. The charity officers took them to the city, clothed and fed them, and sent them to school.



THE JOHNSON FAMILY.
Living within fifteen miles of New York, these children never saw a trolley car nor heard of a city.

IT'S RATHER unusual, isn't it, for an American woman to be adopted in the oldest existing secret society of the North American Indians? Mrs. Helen F. Troy has been initiated in the Council House at Onondaga reservation into the thirty-sixth degree of the Ho-not-yahr-dohn of the Iroquois. No one knows just how long this society has existed. It is mentioned in the oldest legend of the Six Nations. This signal honor was bestowed on her because of her efforts to perpetuate the Iroquois language, which, she says, is the oldest language in the world, but which, with the dying out of the red man, is doomed to pass from knowledge if immediate efforts are not made to preserve it. Mrs. Troy lives at Syracuse, N. Y. Her official Indian name is Gar-wen-ne-shu, which means "the spirit dipping into the silent water."



MRS. HELEN F. TROY.
She has been signally honored by the Iroquois Indians, and has been adopted in an Indian secret society.

FREDERICK WETTIG, of Lancaster, Md., has presented to his grandson a drum over a hundred years old. It was used when Buchanan was inaugurated, and carried during the Civil War.

DR. SOPHIE HERZOG, of Brazoria, Tex., is the only woman railroad surgeon in the world. She has held the position of surgeon for the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexican Railroad ever since that line was built.

THE ARMY and navy officers who put off the required test of riding ninety miles or walking fifty miles in three days until the last few weeks of 1909 had a difficult task before them. One officer declares that he walked a hundred and fifty miles, as he was continually slipping back; another declares that he will not be able to dance for a year, while several are nursing frost-bitten ears. One man found a long hill just outside a park, where a street-car ran near by. He measured the distance, and, by multiplying, he calculated just how many times he would have to make the trip to complete the required distance. This done, he took the test by walking down the hill and riding back in the street-car until the fifty miles were completed. The most resourceful officer, however, was Midshipman Charles H. Davis, attached to the Vermont. He rented the Convention Hall in Washington, borrowed a bicycle, and rode a hundred miles over the smooth floor of the building. The hall was heated, and young Davis rode in comparative comfort, while his fellow-officers were walking about Washington "footsore and weary." When he appeared for his physical examination he was in the pink of condition. Midshipman Davis, who is the son of Rear-Admiral Davis, U. S. N., retired, was noted for his resourcefulness while he was at the Naval Academy, and his latest feat surely proves him to be an adept.



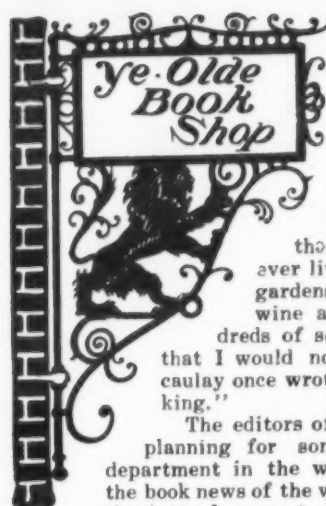
CHARLES H. DAVIS.
He did his 90-mile riding test by renting a hall and riding around in it on a bicycle.
Mrs. C. R. Miller.

THE ELECTION of L. C. Hull, an American Rhodes scholar in Oxford, to the place of president of the Oxford University Athletic Club marks a signal honor to an American student in the British university. It is the first time that any American has headed a varsity athletic team at Oxford, although several have competed and have won points for the university in the games since the Rhodes invasion began.

THIS is the "strawberry king." He grows strawberries thirteen inches in circumference, four inches in diameter. Only one such berry can be put into a quart strawberry basket. Is that combination of restraint of trade? Henry Joralemon the grower of mastodon fruits, lives at Hilton, N. J. He has added much to the fame of his home town. His productions have taken prizes for many years at county fairs. He is a man well on in years, yet in spite of his age and the hard work that he voluntarily shoulders, he is remarkably well preserved. He has a considerable force of laborers tending his crops, which he markets at a good price. Recently he sent President Taft two peaches, each of which measured four inches across and four inches high. He has held his title of "strawberry king" for twenty years.



HENRY JORALEMON.
He grows the largest fruit in the country. Recently he sent the President some four-inch peaches.
Bartosch.



The Month's Newest Books

AN INTIMATE DISCUSSION OF THE LITERARY WORLD
AND A REVIEW OF BOOKS WORTH WHILE

The editors of LESLIE'S have been planning for some time for a book department in the weekly. To chronicle the book news of the world is just as much the duty of a great national periodical as the reporting of political, social and industrial events.

The reading public has a right to demand that its editors cover the book world as carefully and as thoroughly as they do other, perhaps less significant, news.

Books long since have ceased to be the property of the few. The man who works with his hands has been quick to learn that not all his tools could be bought at the hardware shop.

The latter part of the nineteenth century put a new toolbox into the laborer's home. It made a workhouse out of his parlor. A short shelf of books in the average workingman's home to-day is his most valued and shopworn working kit.

The most interesting and significant things about great men are their books.

Self-made men are accused of being faithful adorers of their makers, but there is probably more humor to this than truth. Self-made men are almost invariably worshippers at the shrines of the books that have made them.

The recording angel must have an extra large red pencil to mark that moment when the right man and the right book shake hands.

That is where the usefulness of a book department in a periodical like LESLIE'S comes in. We are going to try to introduce our readers to the books they need.

This does not mean that the books we hope to tell you about will be dull, uninteresting things, smelling of the factory or counting-room. Far from it! It is true we shall review volumes which have been written from a serious, powerful viewpoint; but along with them will be the books that will make you laugh, books that will pick you up from the library table and take you on wonderful journeys of adventure, books that will give you pictures showing how other folk work and live, and books that will attempt to show you what your next-door neighbor, and in turn his next-door neighbor, are trying to make of life, of how they are trying to explain it, use it, develop it, etc.

Editors, in their daily attempts to make those two notorious and cantankerous ends meet, have many compensations for the drudgery which anchors every man's work. Not the least among these rewards is the knowledge that now and then they can pick a book out of the millions and call a man out of the multitudes and wed them with an editorial blessing. The book behind the man's the thing, gentle bookmen.

"BELLA DONNA."

We are now at the third stage of the American novel. Anthony Hope and G. B. McCutcheon brought us the fairy-tale era—the romantic, American devil-may-care who met the Princess of Bauerschütz in a Pullman car, followed her to the comic-opera kingdom in the heart of the Balkans, swashbuckled his way through the army of the rival kingdom, and became the Prince Consort and meal ticket of the hero-loving Bauerschütziens. Then came Robert W. Chambers, whose blue-blooded pirates, patrolon-descended heroes, pooh-poohed the heiress-hunting nobleman from New York to Pittsburgh, and won the over-sophisticated society bud with well-bred vulgarity by saving her father from financial ruin and accepting the daughter as security for his loan. The

latest phase is the why-she-did-it novel. Robert Hichens has turned from his romanticism to tell us in five hundred pages why Bella Donna poisoned her husband and longed to be ruled by the iron hand of Baroudi, the Egyptian millionaire and hater of the English. The book, though it lags a bit in places, is powerfully written and is rife with those wonderful descriptions of Egyptian scenery and life of which Hichens is the ablest interpreter of the day. Aside from its value as a psychological vivisection of such a type as Bella Donna, the character delineations are convincing. It is a book that will amply repay the time spent on it. (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$1.50.)

"THE MASTER."

"To have written the life of Jesus, and not mentioned His name, is in itself a consummate piece of art." So writes an eminent clergyman after reading "The Master," by Irving Bacheller. Certainly, the book is a mighty plea for peace, and the lesson of peace is subtly, but surely, taught. Two characters stand out strongly and convincingly. They are Ben Lovel, the poet-philosopher shoemaker, who resembles in no small degree the principal characters in "The Servant in the House" and "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." His influence upon the lives of those about him is for good. The heat of passion he cools by soft words, and he points the way to a better life. Captain Rog Bone is the other character, the direct opposite of Lovel in all ways—a bluff, foul-mouthed, wily old sea dog; but his image will remain long in the reader's mind. With prophetic far-sightedness Mr. Bacheller sees ahead of us the time when our labor conditions will become well-nigh beyond our control, and when the International Brotherhood of Toilers will be the dominant factor in our political life, and when the head of that organization will be practically the uncrowned king of the proletariat, the ruler of millions of men. There is, too, a charming love interest. It teaches a lesson that will never be forgotten. (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.)

"TRANS-HIMALAYA."

A remarkable story of a remarkable journey is Dr. Sven Hedin's record of his three-year journey into "The Forbidden Land"—Tibet. It is an intensely interesting human document, a story of seemingly impossible obstructions met and vanquished by almost indomitable courage. It is written in a vigorous, straightforward, sympathetic style that fixes the attention of the reader, and, though the book is long, the interest is so well maintained that it never becomes wearisome. Dr. Hedin has seen sights which no white man ever saw before. He has attended religious ceremonies, entered fortresses of Buddhism never before approached by Europeans. He was accorded the honor of an interview with his Holiness, the Tashi Lama, one of the most supreme pontiffs of Lamaism. His book, then, in that it is the first authoritative description of a land of mystery, is valuable both on account of its important geographical observations and of the human-interest story which it tells. It is doubtful if any more instructive work of travel could be placed in the hands of the reading public. It is admirably illustrated with maps and photographs by the author. (The Macmillan Company, New York. Two volumes, cloth. Price, \$7.50, net.)

"PASSERS-BY."

Close upon Anthony Partridge's "Kingdom of Earth," which met with such instant favor, comes his latest book, "Passers-by." It is a thrilling tale in which mystery breeds adventure and culminates in love. The heroine is a street singer, Christine, who comes to London accompanied by a hunchback with a piano and a monkey. The fortunes of these two are strangely linked with those of an English statesman, who in his youth had led a wild and criminal career in Paris as the chief of a band of thieves. The tale is ripe with dramatic situation. (Little, Brown & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.)

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The keenest observer of American political institutions is the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States. It is said that he understands us better than we understand ourselves. In his recent course of lectures delivered at Yale, he aimed to give a definition of the true principles of citizenship, showing how to overcome the three main obstacles in the political system—indolence, selfish personal interest and party spirit. These lectures, elaborated on, indexed and annotated, he has included in a book, "Hindrances to Good Citizenship," which is both scholarly and suggestive, and which will prove of peculiar interest to all who are interested in American politics. (Yale University Press, New York. Price, \$1.15, net.)

"WHEN A MAN MARRIES."

If you have not seen that clever farce, "Seven Days," by all means read "When a Man Marries," the book from which the play is taken. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the author, is one of the most pleasing humorists of the day. The book deals with a group of fashionable people who have been quarantined in a house for seven days because the host's butler was suddenly taken with an unpleasant disease. Quite by accident, the divorced wife of the host, a policeman and a burglar are in the unfortunate party. Food runs out. The burglar gets busy. A suffragette aunt who supports the host rules the roost. A clever love plot runs through it. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Price, \$1.50.)

GREAT ESSAYISTS.

"The Great English Essayists," edited by William J. and Coningsby W. Dawson, is a useful text-book for the student of English literature. It contains selections from the great English essayists, and the choice of material is aimed to answer a growing taste for examples of literature which have attained classical value. (Harper & Brothers, New York. Price, \$1, net.)

"THE CASH INTRIGUE."

A skillfully told tale of high finance and love. George Randolph Chester has mastered the art of the swift-moving story and has given us a tale of tense, dramatic interest. (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Price, \$1.50.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

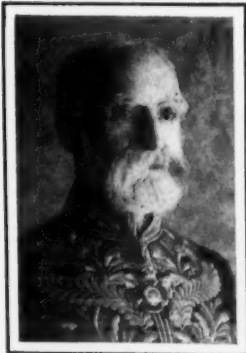
"America," says Israel Zangwill, "is the melting pot of the nations." Here, then, from the blending of the races of the world, shall rise a new race—the American. In view of the promise which American life holds forth, the study of the governmental mechanism and of the spirit of the people will be of undoubted value and interest. Several important new books treat of the subject. Herbert Croly's "The Promise of American Life" (The Macmillan Company, New York. Price, \$2.50) is a brilliant study of modern conditions which has been hailed with delight by students of the great philosophical currents of American history and political developments. "The American People," by A. Maurice Low (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price, \$2.25, net), is a masterly study in national psychology and a notable contribution to our history.

SOCIALISM.

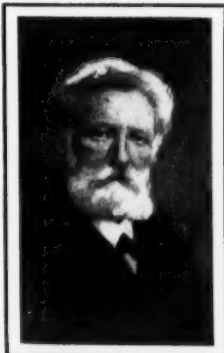
What is socialism? What do socialists want? "The Substance of Socialism," by John Spargo, one of the leading exponents of the theory, is a book that will clarify considerably hazy views which the uninitiated entertain. Another notable book on the subject is Edward Bernstein's "Evolutionary Socialism." "Back to the facts!" is its keynote. It is an important work. (B. W. Huebsch, New York. Price, \$1, net.)

FOR THE CHILDREN.

"Stories from Old Chronicles," by Kate Stephens, is a valuable volume of tales for children, culled from mythology, the classics and folklore. (Sturgis & Walton Co., New York.)



HON. JAMES BRYCE,
British Ambassador to the
United States, who is an
authority on Ameri-
can politics.



RUDOLPH EUCKEN,
Whose book, "The Problem
of Human Life," won him
the Nobel Prize for
literature in 1908.



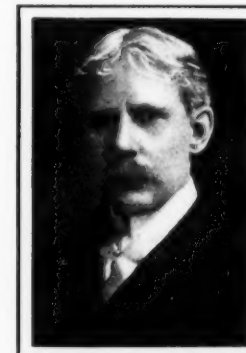
ELIZA CALVERT HALL,
Whose books have been en-
thusiastically recom-
mended by Colonel
Roosevelt.



MARY ROBERTS RINEHART,
A new American humorist
and a dramatist
of great popu-
larity.



DR. SVEN HEDIN,
The noted Danish explorer
and geographer, author
of "Trans-
Himalaya."



IRVING BACHELLER,
A popular American novel-
ist, creator of the
lovable "Eben
Holden."

An Old-fashioned Kentucky Fox Hunt

OUT BEHIND THE HOUNDS ACROSS HILL AND DALE



1. THE GETAWAY.

With a leap and a bound Reynard, the red fox, was off with the wind.



2. EAGER FOR THE BUGLE.

Kentucky fox hunters impatiently waiting for the last fifteen seconds of br'er fox's handicap to expire.

Real Fox Hunting.

IF YOU never hunted the fox, you haven't really lived.

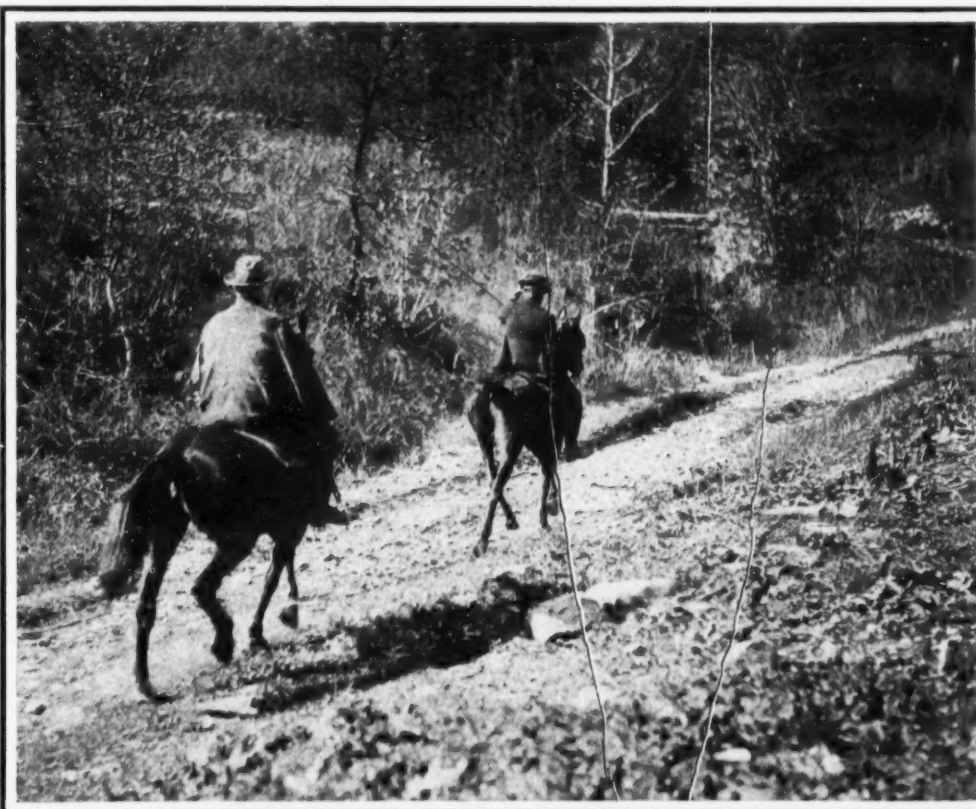
We don't mean the fashionable fox hunts, in which society dons its red coats and mounts its bobtailed horses; but a fox hunt of Kentucky, where the hounds and the horses and the people are all comrades, and where life is yet unspoiled.

There are no red coats worn by these hardy sons of Kentucky, who sit their horses like centaurs and hunt with hounds that trace their ancestry to the days of Daniel Boone.

And Reynard is as wild as the hills that gave him a home, and the air is crisp and clear, and the brooks break the bonds of frost and gurgle down the mountainside, and life is good.

A Kentucky fox hunt is an event that almost equals in importance a presidential election.

Old men and young cover miles to reach the assembling point. They come on lean Kentucky nags that are as sure-footed as mountain goats and as sturdy as Kentucky living can make them. They bear their human burdens up hill and down, through woods and underbrush, over stumps, and all the time the musical cry of



3. IN HOT PURSUIT.

Down the road at breakneck speed, across hills, meadows and woodlands the hunters went.

the hounds floats through the still air, and every muscle is strained in an effort to be first in at the death.

Not always is Reynard killed. The Kentucky fox is shrewd. He lives up to his reputation. There are tales told in Kentucky of foxes that have been hunted annually for years—foxes that can run with the speed of the wind, foxes that seemingly enjoy a fox hunt as much as man or hound.

There are foxes that delight in tantalizing their pursuers, who resort to a hundred devices with almost human skill to destroy the scent, and who laugh at the hounds who follow them. For a fox can laugh, as you must know if you have ever seen one repose.

But, after all, it isn't the kill that makes the joy. It is the day, the keen air, the smashing ride for miles and miles, the thrill of the chase, the association, the drink at the gurgling brook. It's the red cheek and the sparkling eye, its the laughter and the joy, it's the bugle over the hills of morning, the dogs making sweetest music down the old wood road, and the feeling that in old Kentucky the very air is charged with the wine of life.



4. IN AT THE DEATH.

Br'er fox, after a valiant run, can no longer continue the chase.



5. CAUGHT AT LAST.

After a splendid dash for his life, Reynard is rescued from the dogs and saved for another holiday.

Photographs by J. R. Scher

THE SHERIFF AND THE KID

BY HUGH PENDEXTER

Author of "The Land of the Metal Face," "For the Sake of Empire," etc.



LL DAY Sheriff Dunson had followed his man. All day he had squared his tanned, lean jaw, a gauge of his determination to capture the Buck River Kid. This was the first time the Kid had invaded the sheriff's State and county, although long since possessing a reputation for rustling and gun fighting that was bound to be remembered among the more desperate annals of the West. His last offense was doubly aggravating. He had run off a bunch of cattle from the sheriff's ranch. Up a narrow valley to a pocket in the hills the sheriff had traced his stolen stock, hot on the track of the thieves. Then he had been forced to choose between love of gear and revenge. As a result, the cattle and their escort were allowed to go, while the sheriff turned at right angles to follow the trail of a lone horseman, the Kid.

A skim of snow, so light as to resemble a frost, had made the trail an easy one to follow. Now and then, where the sun had burned dry the open places, the trail became lost; but it always appeared again in the shadows. The sheriff spurred on at a fast pace. His resentment was something more than the annoyance of being robbed; it was a professional resentment. He had won his county's vote on the theory he was game, a square man, whose trigger quickness in the cause of justice was a goodly insurance to stock-raisers against such men as the Kid. Throughout his first term of office his reputation had stood him and his neighbors in good stead. Beyond the county and State lines rustlers had often worked their will, but Dunson's stamping grounds had been left immune.

"Some one put him up to it—hired him," he growled. "He'd never took the chances and tapped my ranch if some one hadn't put him up to it. He was hired to do it, to cheapen me."

Shaking the reins, he shot forward in angry haste, his gaze flaming as he became fully convinced the Kid was merely the tool in some political wheel. Suddenly he reined in until the haunches of his pony dragged. His eyes instantly read the signs before him. He smiled grimly; the game was in his hands. The Kid's mount, on descending the bank of a narrow creek, had slipped and fallen. The rider had been forced to walk, leading the injured animal. The tracks of the small, high-heeled boots usually affected by the Kid were easily discernible.

"Now I've got him!" muttered the sheriff, dismounting and advancing cautiously, with a Colt's .44 held half raised and ready for instant use. "He can't be far, and probably he's laying for me. But I'll take a gamble on his gun play against—"

"Looking for some one?" broke in a clear voice. Instantly the sheriff wheeled, his weapon automatically covering the speaker. Then he dropped his arm and stared in open admiration at the slight figure before him. She was slender, even for a girl, and she was seated on the end of a log in a most unconventional yet graceful attitude, and was bending low to caress one bootless foot. The small, high-heeled affair lay at one side, and the girl glanced up at the sheriff through a tangle of dark curls.

"Thought I saw a jack rabbit and wanted to take a shot at him," he mumbled. Then he mechanically inquired, "Hurt your foot?"

She nodded gravely and, straightening, reached for her boot. "Pony slipped down the bank. I was forced to jump and sprained my ankle, I reckon."

"I saw the trail," he murmured; "only I thought it was the pony that was hurt."

She shook her curls and with a grimace pulled the boot on half way. "Pony's all right and home by this time. It's me who deserves the sympathy."

With a jolt the sheriff recalled his errand. He had been following her trail, thinking it to be that of the Buck River Kid. And still it was the Kid's trail he had started on. "Where d'you come from to-day?" he demanded.

She gave another tug at the boot and gingerly gained her feet and limped back and forth a few steps as if to test her foot, and then waved her hand

in a semicircle, saying, "I don't know just where. My folks are new to this country. I rode out beyond those cottonwoods and kept going to my right until I beat back here to the creek. My pony has gone on ahead, and pa will be frightened to see him coming alone. Good-by."

He recalled a cropping out of the ledge where the Kid's trail had been lost. By odd fortune he had picked up the girl's trail at that point. Realizing this, he forgot his quarry, and suddenly awakening to the fact that she was the most winsome bit of femininity he had ever gazed upon, he begged, "Well, wait a minute. It's getting dark. Reckon I'll see you home, ma'am."

"Reckon you won't!" she tersely replied. "If you wanted to be neighborly, why didn't you offer to help me on with my boot?"

"I—I didn't dare to offer," he faltered. "I—I was struck all in a heap." And he paused to mop his embarrassed brow. "You see, ma'am, when a rough man goes prowling along, a-looking for a jack rabbit, and runs across a—a angel, he's liable to get mixed in his thoughts."

At first she stared at him with quiet amusement in her gaze. Then she burst into ringing, hearty laughter.

"That's right, ma'am," he humbly encouraged; "laugh at me, and we'll get acquainted all the quicker."

Instantly she became grave, almost haughty, in

—to have you meet my mother. It's mighty hard for a man of my weight to be bowled over by a piece of calico what don't weigh much more'n a straw hat—"

"Are you making love?" she shrilly demanded, snatching away her hand.

He had been audacious, he told himself, and the fact amazed him. He could only moisten his lips and stare at her helplessly. His surrender was instant and complete. He had never dreamed of love before. He had never sought to imagine the meaning of the word. He knew that when a man needed some one to mend his clothes and cook his meals he usually sought a partner. But this strange emotion that turned red blood to water, that allowed a hundred pounds of dimples and daintiness to quell six feet of brawn, appalled him. And yet it fascinated him and caused his whole being to throb with a new ecstasy.

"Are you making love to me?" she repeated, now speaking more calmly and, if possible, with more contempt in her tones.

"Excuse me, ma'am," he pleaded, breathing with difficulty. "If I wa'n't such a durned coward—Let's walk along."

"You right about and take your trail back!" she sternly commanded, knowing she ruled the situation. "The idea of allowing you—a stranger—to walk with me! And after saying such nonsense! Good-by, sir." And holding her head very high, she turned from him.

"And I let her go alone, and she with a lame hoof!" he bitterly upbraided himself. "She may fall, or trip over a root, or—" And the picture of her distress was so dismal that he hitched his pony to a sapling and stole after her. A rough path made his task comparatively easy, while she, evidently convinced she was alone, burst into song. Her sweet, untrained voice, to his prejudiced ears, was the quintessence of melody. In truth, so radical was his infatuation by this time that his usually astute mind overlooked one important fact—

whereas she had limped slowly on leaving him, he had not overtaken her, although walking quite rapidly. Then his nerves were wrenched by hearing her song tossed back by a mellow baritone, the duet evidencing much practice together. With sinking heart the sheriff paused in a clump of scrub second growth and peeped forth. In the open doorway of a shack, as in an illuminated frame, was the lithe figure of a man, who held his arms outstretched to the girl. And she, still singing, hurried to him, welcoming his embrace.

"You fooled him, darling?" eagerly cried the man.

"Yes; the fool fell in love with me, and the rest proved very simple. He even forgot he was trailing the Kid."

"You're a brick!" cried the man, pressing his lips to her hair.

"Then remember your promise. Never again will you cause me pain. When your pony slipped and went lame, you said—"

"I know, dear; and I meant what I said. Only you, with your bright wits and my boots, could save me. When it gets so that the Kid needs a woman's help, it's time he quit. I can square everything over the line by agreeing to be good. No one knows me as being mixed up in anything over here, so we will be happy, my dear."

White of face and sick at heart, the sheriff turned aside and softly stole away.

He waited a week before attempting to see her again. His neighbors had marveled at his inability to corral the Kid, but he gave them scant heed. When he saw her rush into the arms of the man, he knew the three of them must meet soon, face to face. It had been easy to have captured the Kid as he stood in the open doorway, triumphant at his escape. But that was not the sheriff's way. He did not take the trail that led to the creek and the point where he had first seen her. Somehow, he could not bear to visit the spot again. Instead, he made a wide detour, timing himself to arrive at dusk. After leaving his

(Continued on page 79.)



"NOW I'VE GOT HIM!" MUTTERED THE SHERIFF, ADVANCING CAUTIOUSLY, WITH A COLT'S .44 READY FOR INSTANT USE."

Drawing by J. D. Gleason.

her bearing. "I laughed," she explained, "to think of your taking me for a jack rabbit. I know of no reason why we should become acquainted. Good-night."

"Hardly good-night," he doggedly demurred, slipping the bridle over the left arm and walking beside her. "It's getting dark. I couldn't let a child like you go home alone."

She halted and faced him determinedly. "I am no child," she informed him. "I don't need your help. I thank you, however, for your offer."

His face colored to a deeper shade as he removed his hat and meekly said, "I didn't introduce myself. You're thinking I may be a no-account rustler. If my heart didn't demand I introduce myself, my official duty would; in other words, ma'am, Jim Dunson, sheriff of this county, and as such it is my duty to see you home." And his voice now was very firm.

"I thank you, but I cannot allow it," she returned.

"Duty does not ask permission," he persisted. "You're too young to be rambling around this country alone."

"How old may you be?" she quickly asked, pausing to peer sharply up into his face.

"I'm—well, I'm most thirty," he stammered.

"Huh!" she sniffed. "Merely a boy! I find I can walk if I move slowly, so I'll follow my pony. Good-by."

The sheriff thrust forward his hand, and she, believing he was about to leave her, placed her slim fingers in his rough palm. "I—I'm not a talker," he stammered, retaining her hand; "but I'd like mighty well to meet you again—to meet you folks

Reasons for Limited Insurance

By H. V. Robinson

SINCE the days of the Egyptians, insurance in one form or another has played its part in the human struggle for existence. From the earliest contract, little more than a mere wager, it has grown to its present magnitude, not through stock jobbing, manipulation and misrepresentation, but because there was a niche particularly set aside for it in the creation of things.

You cannot construct a house that will stand without a foundation; no more can you create a great business without intrinsic value.

With the growth of population and extension of business and commerce, a demand was naturally created for diversified insurance of almost every conceivable sort, until to-day one large foreign corporation with branches in all parts of the world will, it is said, accept a risk on anything from the loss of a life or a ship to the profitable sale of a stock of light drygoods in the event of the death of the King, or a bet on a horse race. A gamble! you will say. True, but one figured out with the percentage largely in favor of the company, who are amply able to pay and who receive a fair compensation for their risk. In this ability to pay lies the virtue of the policy, be it for the loss of a life or for one day of illness, and for the supervision of these companies the insurance commission was established.

Less than a score of years ago a child was born to the American insurance family and was christened Limited Coupon Accident. As is the case with small children, it received little attention at first, either

from its elders, its preceptors, the insurance commissioners, or the public at large; but it was a sturdy and aggressive youngster and soon began to attract notice and force a place for itself, until to-day, though young in years, it has created a demand that is unprecedented, and with reason. The name Limited was perhaps an unfortunate selection, though nearer the truth than most, as it is both misunderstood and abused. The average man makes few purchases of equal importance without thoroughly examining them, yet less than 10 per cent. will read their policies.

All insurance is limited. A person does not insure a house against fire and expect tornado protection, why, then, should a limited accident policy cover all liability? No limited accident policy ever written by a reputable company failed to stipulate clearly the hazards covered. For years the writer has been identified with accident-insurance work, and speaks advisedly. By the creation of this class of insurance, protection against both accident and sickness has been placed within reach of a class that would consider the old form beyond their means, while the benefits afforded are in many instances of equal worth.

One illustration: All, or nearly all, limited policies cover the traveling public while riding on any common carrier. A policy limited to this risk alone and paying \$1,000 for death, dismemberment features, and \$5 per week for detention from work can be purchased for an annual premium of \$1, while a

regular policy will cost from \$5 to \$24, depending on the occupation of the assured. For the nomadic class, actors, traveling salesmen, etc., it fills every requirement. We compare these policies to the modern à la carte meal as against the table d'hôte; you select what is best suited to your needs and pay for it, without accessories for which you have no need. Limited policies both for accident and sickness, which are practically limited in name only, may be purchased also, the price varying with the hazards covered. These policies are duly signed before being issued and are as binding on the part of the company as the most iron-clad contract.

Why should this class of insurance be met with opposition? The demand is enormous and is constantly on the increase, one company alone having issued over 100,000 policies during the year 1908. Within the past few years they have been used by some of the largest and most progressive houses of the country in an advertising way. These houses felt that in offering protection to their customers they were making a move that would be appreciated, and their success has proved that they were correct. The offer has proved practical and attractive, yet this, too, has met with opposition in a few States by the insurance commissioners, who have used their authority to thwart their use. This opposition has been met only in the younger States, where insurance education is in the rudimentary stages, but the question arises, "Are the residents receiving or being denied protection?"



The Sheriff and the Kid.

(Continued from page 78.)

pony back in the scrub, he stole noiselessly up to the back of the shack, where, through a window, he could see the door was closed. Then his eyes found her. She sat with chin in her palms, lost in meditation. To his jealous eyes her pose suggested she was waiting for some one. As he gazed at her with burning eyes, she straightened and rose and quickly faced the door.

The sheriff endeavored to turn away and not torment himself with what would follow. But he was powerless, and, with a half groan, half curse, he was compelled to witness the entrance of the Kid and the welcome given him by the girl. With beads of sweat standing on his forehead, he saw her throw herself into the young man's arms and hold up her face to be caressed. Now that the sheriff had an opportunity to study the Kid's appearance in detail, it galled him to observe the handsome, regular features and the wealth of brown curls that any girl could have envied. Little wonder the girl loved him, handsome and daring. The sheriff felt himself losing much by comparison. What right had he to expect the favor of any girl? What did he possess in external presentment that would attract a girl? Beyond the common attributes of the West, a strong form and a sure hand and a quick eye, he had nothing to recommend him to the gentler sex. No, he had no right to expect the abnormal, nor was he now playing the spy because of any such foolish presumption. But he did have the right to demand that she respect him. She had dubbed him "fool," because he had loved her. The fault admitted, but surely she should pay some price for the humiliation to his honest spirit. And, impatient to be done with his errand, he proceeded to the front of the house.

His plan, while intended to permit of a dramatic finale, was simple as to detail. In a rough lean-to near the shack were two ponies and a milk cow. Entering here, he caused the ponies to thrash about and make much noise as a decoy that would call the Kid from the girl's side. As he expected, the Kid came running from the shack, calling, as he advanced, for the racket to stop. He dreamed of no harm, as was evidenced by the absence of his belt and revolver.

"Hi, in there! Stop that noise!" he cried. Then, striking a match, he found himself facing the grim-eyed sheriff and, incidentally, the blue muzzle of a .44.

"Up!" softly commanded the sheriff, and the two hands were elevated, the match still burning.

The sheriff next struck a match and moved to unbuckle his prisoner's belt. "Haven't got your hardware on, eh?"

"If I had, we both wouldn't be standing here talking."

"I don't want any particular advantage in this deal," slowly declared the sheriff, unbuckling his own belt. "We stand on even terms now," and as he spoke he tossed his weapon one side.

Instantly the Kid was upon him, striving with all his panther-like liness to gain the mastery. The sheriff, taken a bit by surprise at the suddenness of the onslaught, gave way at first. Then, collecting himself, he began pressing his opponent back. The struggle proceeded quietly, only the heavy breathing

of the men hinting at the situation. If the Kid was the quicker and more agile, the sheriff had muscles of steel and the determination of a bulldog.

"Damn you!" gritted the Kid, as he felt his strength ebbing; and, suddenly giving way, he released his hold long enough to drive a staggering blow into the sheriff's face.

With a low roar of pain and anger, the sheriff sprang upon him, and with an abnormal strength engendered by his rage, he seized him about the waist. Again the Kid sent home a smashing blow, but the sheriff was oblivious to all but one purpose now, and, contracting his arms, he swung his opponent from the ground, and with a mighty surge hurled him over his head. The Kid lay limp where he fell.

"I—I—may—be—a—fool," he panted, standing over his prostrate foe, "but—I—reckon—I'm—best man!"

As he gloated, the door of the shack opened and the girl peered anxiously into the night. As it happened, the tip of the yellow shaft of light emanating from the oil lamp reached and disclosed the pallid face of the Kid. With a shriek she rushed forward. As she approached, the sheriff lifted the fallen man to his feet, where he swayed to and fro unsteadily as he slowly regained consciousness.

"What has happened?" gasped the girl, unable to recognize the sheriff in the darkness.

"Come back indoors," he gruffly replied, leading the way and supporting the Kid.

"You!" she cried, as, once beyond the threshold, she beheld his blood-stained and swollen face and recognized him despite his wounds.

"Yes, it's me," he growled, pushing the Kid into a chair. "It's me—the fool—the man who was simple enough and fool enough to love a chit of a girl at first sight. But I'd have forgiven your tricks and your deceiving me, but you weren't satisfied with that. You had to make sport of me. That's why I'm here."

"Here for what?" she whispered, her eyes dilating.

For his answer he pointed at the huddled form of the Kid.

"My God! You've come for him! You'll take him away!" And her voice became thin in its agony and her hands clutched wildly at her hair.

His lips whitened. He would give all that man could ever wish for to have had her show such emotion because of him. "Ma'am," he began, in a choked voice, "never make sport of an honest man's love, even if the man is very simple. You called me a 'fool' for loving the freshness and brightness God has given you. I am simple, but no fool."

"Don't!" she half shrieked. "Don't say you've come for him! I did not know what I said that day. I did not mean it. Forgive me! See, I kneel to you—"

"Beg pardon, ma'am," he obtruded, stopping her from kneeling. "I did not come here to get your lover. I simply came to show I could have him if I wanted him. I pride myself I give him a fair shake. Now, ma'am, I'll say good-night."

She remained motionless, standing with mouth agape. The Kid, however, was not so overcome, and in a weak voice said, "He threw away his gun. He give me every show. He's a square, game man. I'm sorry I struck him."

She approached close to the sheriff and gazed

almost timidly into his swollen features. "He struck you in the face and you had him in your power and did not kill him!" she whispered. "You are, indeed, a brave man!"

"Much obliged, ma'am. Now that you both give me credit for being something more'n a fool, I'll be going."

The intensity of her gaze now softened into an expression that seemed akin to diffidence, and, half turning away, she touched his sleeve and said, "Wait a minute. I want to tell you something."

He paused in the door, his demeanor that of one who is soul weary. "Well?" he dully prompted.

"He—he promised me never to go wrong again," she choked.

"I opined as much, ma'am. If he does go wrong—if he won't keep straight for your sake—I shall kill him."

"He'll keep straight!" she half sobbed. "And—wait—wait!" But, although her eyes twinkled gloriously through the tears, she said nothing more.

"She wants you to know—and is trying to tell you—that I'm not her lover, but her rascally, low-down, recently reformed brother," blurted out the Kid.

The sheriff reeled until forced to lean against the door-jamb for support. "Your brother?" he choked.

"My brother."

"Your brother," he repeated, as if attempting to memorize the two words. "And I'm not a fool."

She smiled through her tears, as, extending a little hand, she murmured, "Not a fool—but foolish."

"Mebbe, ma'am," he roared joyously; "we'll discuss that when I call to-morrow night."

Man Versus the Guinea Pig.

OF HOW much more value is a man than a guinea pig? It is only the uninformed or the weakly sentimental who protest against vivisection and animal experimentation. Through this method science has either brought under control, or is in a fair way of subduing, dread diseases, like diphtheria, hydrophobia, smallpox, cerebro-spinal meningitis, tuberculosis and cancer, which for centuries have preyed unrestrained upon human life. No cruelty is practiced on helpless animal life, for anesthetics are as freely used in the laboratory as in the hospital. The animal experimented upon is no more conscious of pain than the member of your own family to save whose life an operation becomes necessary. And are not painless animal tests more than justified when by this means many thousands of human lives are saved? Meningitis is a case in point. Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, says that between 1904 and 1907 more than five thousand persons in New York City died of cerebro-spinal meningitis. A fourth of that number recovering, many were left invalids or cripples. Through animal experimentation a treatment has been discovered that has practically reversed the mortality. Where seventy-five per cent. died, now seventy-five per cent. live; and of those that recover, ninety per cent., instead of fifty per cent., regain complete health. Without animal experimentation this remedy would never have been discovered. It is more than worth the price. We cannot afford to jeopardize medical advance. A sane realization of values is all that is needed.



A Recklessly Wasteful Nation

OUR TRIBUTE OF LIFE AND PROPERTY TO THE FIRE FIEND.
THE BURNING QUESTION OF THE DAY.

By Robert J. Lawrence,

Official Statistician, Spectator Company.



EDWARD F. CROKER,
The most famous fire chief
in the world, and head of the
New York fire department.
He has developed the science
of fire-fighting to its most
efficient degree.—Blauvelt.

VER a quarter of a billion dollars—to be exact, \$269,200,412—was our average annual tribute to the Fire Fiend for the last five years, the total for that period aggregating the enormous sum of \$1,346,002,059. This means the destruction of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for each and every day of the five years. These figures do not include the amount lost from the burning of our forests, nor do they take into account the indirect cost of fires, such as the expense to the public of maintaining fire departments and waterworks systems. The United States Geological Survey estimates the latter as follows: Cost of fire departments, \$107,063,524; capitalized at four per cent. interest, \$4,282,540. Cost of waterworks systems, chargeable to fire service, \$245,671,676; capitalized at four per cent. interest, \$9,826,827. Total, \$14,109,407. Here is an additional annual cost of \$14,000,000 beyond the direct loss. Besides this, should be considered the losses resulting from business interruption following fires, which cannot even be estimated approximately, and the cost to States and municipalities from the blotting out of taxable values. The National Conservation Commission, in its report submitted to Congress by the President, said, "The greatest source of waste of structural materials, and the one most easily reduced, is that arising from fires. The substitution of fire-resisting materials for those now in use will tend largely to put an end to this waste. The fire loss for 1907, including property damaged, maintenance of fire departments, amount of fire premiums above amount of losses, protective agencies, additional cost of water supplies, etc., reached a total of over \$456,485,900, about fifty per cent. of the total value of new building construction in that year. This amount is thirteen times the interest on the total national debt."

Since 1880 the population of the United States has increased seventy-three per cent., while the fire loss for the same period increased 134 per cent. The cost of fires per capita increased from \$1.88 in the decade ended 1880 to \$2.53 for the last nine years, and \$3.10 for the five years ended with 1908. The tables published later on in my article, compiled from official sources, show the per-capita property loss in all the States of the United States during the year ended December 31st, 1908, and the per-capita property loss in twenty-five cities of the United States during the same year.

Yet the story does not end with the destruction of values. Statistics collated by the United States Geological Survey are authority for the statement that in 1908 alone the lives of 1,449 persons were sacrificed to the Fire God, and that 5,654 were injured. These figures, the report states, do not represent more than half of the persons who were victims of fires during that year, as many of the fire chiefs of large cities, from whose annual reports the data were compiled, failed to show any deaths from fire, because this information would not properly be included in their reports.

From statistics furnished the national government by United States consuls, the fire loss in six European cities for a period of five years was thirty-three cents per capita. The loss in the United States for the five years ended 1907 was \$3.02 per capita—nearly ten times as much. The result in thirty foreign cities gave a per-capita fire loss of sixty-one cents against \$3.10 in the five-year average of 252 American cities. Taking the number of fires to each 1,000 of population in the same cities, it was shown to be 4.05 in the cities of the United States as against 0.86 for those of Europe.

A prominent fire underwriter and expert fire protection engineer recently remarked that an honest investigation could not but reveal that this enormous difference arises primarily from the attitude of the American people toward the phenomenon of fire waste—in fine, that the chief contributory cause is moral rather than physical.

STATE	Estimated Population December 31, 1908	Property Loss During 1908	Property Loss Per Capita
Alabama	2,100,000	\$2,306,631	\$1.09
Alaska	70,000	25,000	0.35
Arizona	200,000	513,200	2.56
Arkansas	1,445,000	1,442,107	0.99
California	1,800,000	5,774,502	3.20
Colorado	80,000	1,493,438	1.86
Connecticut	1,100,000	2,211,414	2.01
Delaware	200,000	251,071	1.25
Dist. of Columbia	340,000	233,509	0.68
Florida	683,000	2,054,040	3.01
Georgia	2,675,000	3,851,969	1.44
Idaho	350,000	718,528	2.05
Illinois	5,391,000	16,124,262	2.99
Indiana	2,775,000	4,660,760	1.68
Iowa	2,242,000	4,024,608	1.80
Kansas	1,700,000	3,327,026	1.95
Kentucky	2,250,000	3,789,526	1.68
Louisiana	1,681,000	5,326,918	3.16
Maine	756,000	3,501,395	4.63
Maryland	1,188,000	2,074,152	1.74
Massachusetts	3,258,000	21,061,680	6.46
Michigan	2,875,000	6,193,123	2.15
Minnesota	2,125,000	6,985,966	3.28
Mississippi	200,000	2,909,259	14.50
Missouri	3,575,000	5,269,306	1.47
Montana	300,000	601,836	2.00
Nebraska	1,350,000	2,301,405	1.70
Nevada	132,000	224,618	1.70
New Hampshire	440,000	1,298,702	2.95
New Jersey	2,500,000	4,776,225	1.91
New Mexico	500,000	482,230	0.96
New York	8,546,000	34,180,785	4.00
North Carolina	2,500,000	2,266,642	0.90
North Dakota	600,000	1,648,244	2.74
Ohio	4,615,000	8,448,018	1.83
Oklahoma	1,550,000	2,444,196	1.57
Oregon	650,000	1,580,777	2.43
Pennsylvania	7,450,000	16,200,496	2.17
Rhode Island	511,000	1,566,977	3.06
South Carolina	1,496,000	1,770,418	1.18
South Dakota	500,000	1,056,648	2.11
Tennessee	2,200,000	2,780,422	1.26
Texas	4,000,000	7,881,237	1.97
Utah	340,000	253,855	0.74
Vermont	350,000	1,215,865	3.47
Virginia	2,100,000	3,344,621	1.59
Washington	1,250,000	2,884,018	2.30
West Virginia	1,200,000	1,542,396	1.28
Wisconsin	2,410,000	5,262,161	2.18
Wyoming	125,000	93,477	0.74
Total	89,784,000	\$211,859,657	\$2.36

CITY	Population Estimated December 31, 1908	Property Loss in 1908	Per Capita Loss in 1908
Greater New York	4,401,470	\$11,801,909	\$2.68
Chicago, Ill.	2,150,000	5,678,620	2.64
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,450,000	2,440,338	1.68
St. Louis, Mo.	1,675,000	1,496,163	0.89
Boston, Mass.	616,000	3,219,420	5.29
Baltimore, Md.	590,000	1,123,175	1.90
Pittsburgh, Pa.	565,000	7,463,334	13.21
Cleveland, O.	506,000	829,252	1.64
Buffalo, N. Y.	415,532	1,076,844	2.59
San Francisco, Cal.	400,000	1,857,926	4.64
Detroit, Mich.	400,000	1,002,341	2.51
Milwaukee, Wis.	330,000	433,369	1.31
New Orleans, La.	325,000	2,582,539	7.95
Newark, N. J.	300,000	475,675	1.58
Minneapolis, Minn.	295,000	1,050,339	3.59
Louisville, Ky.	250,000	661,390	2.64
Kansas City, Mo.	250,000	648,443	2.59
Indianapolis, Ind.	240,000	633,416	2.64
Providence, R. I.	203,243	571,931	2.81
Denver, Col.	160,000	512,594	3.20
Memphis, Tenn.	130,000	848,506	6.53
Atlanta, Ga.	125,000	1,142,510	9.14
Dallas, Tex.	60,000	459,731	7.66
Portland, Me.	55,000	1,645,695	29.92
Tampa, Fla.	45,000	1,163,275	25.85
Total	14,917,245	\$50,826,835	\$3.41



A POWERFUL FIRE-DESTROYER.

New York fire department testing the high-pressure salt water service. This supply has reduced the fire bill in New York by many thousands of dollars.—Blauvelt.

Under existing conditions in the United States the man who carelessly or negligently permits his property to be destroyed by fire reaps his reward by being permitted to collect whatever insurance he may have been thoughtful enough to provide, while his innocent and possibly uninsured neighbor, who loses his all through such carelessness or neglect, is permitted to shoulder his loss with what grace he may be able to command and to humbly thank the person responsible for his misery that his life was not included in the sacrifice demanded of him.

Broadly speaking, practically nothing is done officially in this country to prevent the destruction of property by fire. We have, to be sure, in the cities and towns throughout the various States expensive fire-fighting apparatus and more or less efficient fire departments. But all this enormous expenditure is designed to control fires after they have once started. In this connection an ounce of prevention would be worth far more than the pound of cure provided, for it would not only save great values from destruction and preserve them for the use and enjoyment of the people, but it would also render unnecessary the expenditure of much of the large sums that are tied up in fire-fighting facilities. Our laws and ordinances dealing with building regulations and kindred matters are more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Other and older civilizations have learned to regard the fire waste as a great and constant menace to public safety—a menace as portentous as war, pestilence or famine. They have learned that it is a thing to be crushed out at any sacrifice of the rights of the individual to the greater rights of the public. They have learned that the fire waste emanates in larger part from either criminal indifference or criminal carelessness, and that to this extent it is preventable through laws which go directly to the root of the evil by holding the individual citizen to a rigid accountability for every act of omission or commission which tends to increase the danger from fire.

In all parts of Europe where the Code Napoleon prevails, the law of voisinage holds the landlord responsible for his negligence to all concerned, tenants or neighbors; and if fire originates from carelessness of tenant, the latter is held responsible to all concerned, landlord or neighbors. This law places the responsibility where it belongs, and works automatically in making every one interested in having his premises as safe as they can be made by human foresight. This is not only strictly logical, but in harmony with the attitude of every civilized community in dealing with the spread of contagion.

Most forms of waste are gradual—corrosive rather than explosive—hence, in the face of timely warning they may be stopped or shunned; but the waste of the Fire Fiend is both corrosive and explosive. Within the comparatively short space of thirty-four years, America's proudest cities have been laid low by fire. When you pick up your paper tomorrow morning, you may be called upon to read the appalling details of another great city conflagration. Can the United States stand another of these cataclysms? No! Another large city conflagration in the near future would leave our entire commerce crippled, both values and credits would be seriously impaired, and our financial institutions, mercantile establishments, manufacturing and transportation lines would be on the verge of the worst panic of modern times. But all this sinks into insignificance when compared with the possibilities of a great metropolitan conflagration in the dead of winter.

Did it ever occur to my readers that every notable conflagration in this country has happened in the element seasons, when humanity could endure the hardships of being driven outdoors to camp under the stars? The stories of suffering and death from exposure during the conflagrations of the past are pitiful enough, God knows!

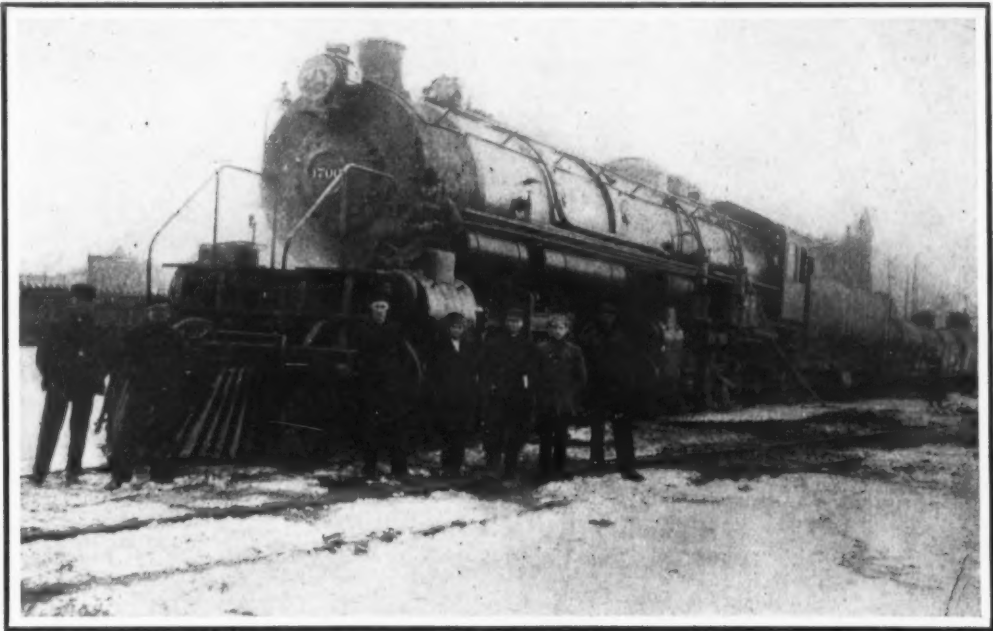
(Continued on page 81.)

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

NEBRASKA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW JERSEY, THE SECOND, AND OREGON THE THIRD.



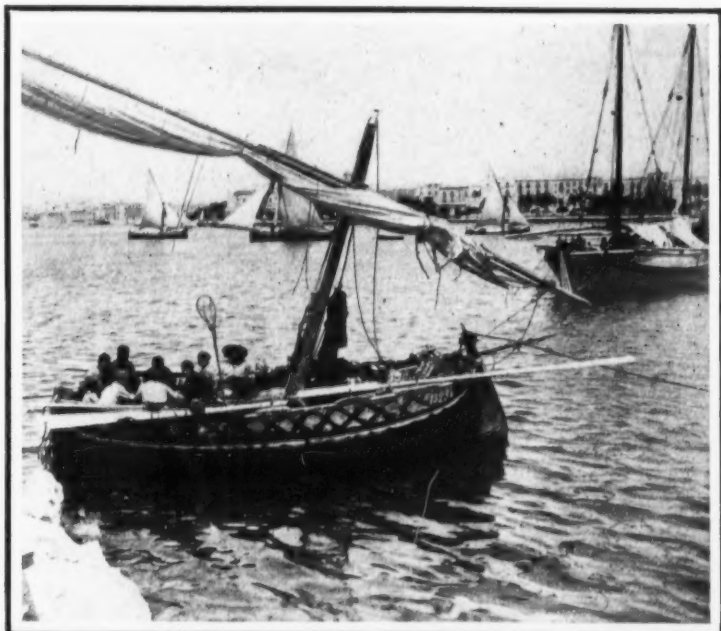
CANADIAN SPORT.
Ski-ing in the hills near Banff, B. C.
R. R. Sallows, Canada.



A MARVEL AMONG ITS KIND.
The largest locomotive ever handled in the yards at Newton, Kan., one of the largest in the world.
Mary Peintner, Kansas.



FROLICKING WITH JACK FROST.
Skaters in New York's public parks.
A. Jennings, New York.



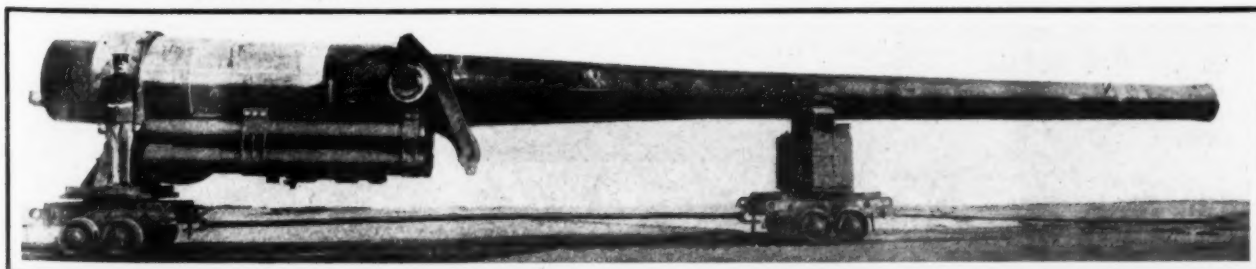
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) AN ITALIAN IDYL.
Sicilian fishermen at a noonday meal.
Harriet Quimby, New Jersey.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) WHERE THE INDIAN IS GOING.
Bones and weapons of Pawnee Indians unearthed at Wahoo, Neb.
A. L. Anderson, Nebraska.



TO THE RELIEF OF THE ICE-BOUND.
Crew of the tug that carried supplies to United States naval vessels when they were ice-bound in New York waters.—*Josephine Bly, New York.*



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) UNCLE SAM'S BIG FINGER.
The largest gun in our navy—52 feet 6 1/4 inches long. It weighs 63 1/2 tons, and throws a shell weighing 1,400 pounds, at a speed of 2,600 feet per second.
John J. Cavanaugh, Oregon.



ILLINOIS'S HALL OF FAME.
Miss Muriel McCormick unveiling the portrait of Cyrus Hall McCormick at the University of Illinois.—*R. Gross, Illinois.*

THAT MAN IN BROWN

By DOROTHY DOUGLAS



DEANE RATHBURNE threw her manuscript—and herself—into a corner of the little Piccadilly Street tearoom. There was a note of peevishness in her voice as she ordered a pot of tea. A momentary disgust of the dramatist's road to fame had taken possession of her. She had sought interviews with three managers that morning, and at the office of each had met with the same rebuff. Her tea arrived even as she reflected. She poured out a cup, plumped in two lumps of sugar with more vigor than was absolutely necessary, and put her teeth into a watercress sandwich. Presently her spirits began to respond to the cheering beverage. As she munched her second sandwich, her wrath against managers and the theatrical profession in general gave place to her indomitable belief in her own ability. Her work was good, and she knew it. She was merely a little out of harmony with successful things and needed a rest.

Then, as she sat sipping her tea, there floated before her vision a houseboat nestling under the willows in the banks of the Thames. In fancy she could scent the masses of pink geraniums that brightened the wee windows, and she could almost feel herself rocked to sleep to the soft lapping of water against the sides. There, with her inspiring magazines, in the solitude she longed for, it would take but a short time to put her energy into fighting trim again. Buoyed up by this environment, she could beard any manager in his den with the confidence of a suffragette.

So compelling was the dream that she swallowed her tea with a quick gulp, paid her check, and rushed out of the door. As she made her hasty exit, she collided with a person who was entering. She heard a quick, "I'm sorry!" and was conscious of having seen a large man in brown. A huge motor of the same shade stood throbbing at the curb. As Deane hurried to the tube station, she felt a slight admiration for the man who dared to carry out so complete a study in color. But her main thought was to get out of the cram and hurry of the city, where it was necessary to run headlong into passers-by, and to be once again in the quiet, drifting life of the river. The train pulled into Dover Street, and her eye caught sight of a sign, "Dover Street for St. James's Theater." Her manuscript! She had left it at the tea table! She fairly flew from the train and slipped through the fast-closing gates.

Meantime, in the Piccadilly tearoom, Brian Rogers had taken off his cap and had sunk into his favorite corner seat. The maid quietly removed the cup and saucer the girl had so hastily left. Then she stood and waited for the man's order. As he put his cap on the seat beside him, Brian Rogers's eye caught sight of the manuscript that was trying to hide itself beneath the velvet cushion. He took it up. "The Struggle, a modern drama in four acts, by Deane Rathburne," he read on the title page.

"By Jove! Deane Rathburne, whoever he may be, is a bit careless! Deane Rathburne." He repeated the name. "I seem to know the name. Oh, I know—the man who writes those ripping detective stories." Rogers stirred his tea with his disengaged hand while he turned the pages of "The Struggle."

Presently he became absorbed and his spoon stood still. The play was strong; it was full of vivid

human interest and disclosed a unique plot. At the end of the second act, the man left his tea and departed with a haste equal to Deane's own. That play must have a production. With the manuscript of "The Struggle" under his arm, he stepped into his car and ordered his chauffeur to drive to the Crescent Theater. But, even as he went, a sense of the humor of the situation dawned upon him and a half smile flickered on his lazy countenance.

There was hardly an artist in any line of work whom Brian Rogers did not know. To him, the constant struggle was most appealing, perhaps because he never had known it himself. And there were many in the great city who owed their success to his interest. In his lazy, seemingly indifferent manner, he fed fame unto their souls with what method it suited his fancy to employ. At the Crescent, Rogers jumped out and climbed the steps two at a time—not a usual custom with him. Without ceremony, he ushered himself into the private room of W. March.

That great personage turned. "Oh, it's you?"

"Yes; and I've got just the play you're looking for," he announced without preamble.

"Who's it by?"

"Never mind for the present. A quick production is what I want. How soon can you put it on?"

"Why, dear fellow," expostulated March, "I've had so many failures—"

"This won't be a failure," interrupted Rogers. "It's not one of those written-to-order-by-a-great-name plays. It's good and human and vital, and I'll back every cent of it!"

March pondered. "Well, two weeks, then; but this trying of new authors is—"

"Is the best thing that can happen to some of you big managers. You take play after play by per-

shifted uneasily in his chair. "You don't think Deane is a—feminine name, do you?"

"Well, perhaps not; it just struck me that way at a glance. But, my dear fellow, think of the chance you are missing by using an assumed name. Why, the name of Brian Rogers would pack the house!"

"That's the precise reason why I ask you to leave the name Deane Rathburne on the play. And I want it blazoned on the biggest posters the law will allow. I feel sorry for the poor devils who put their good, fresh ideas before you managers just to have them relegated to the mail basket because you happen not to know their names. It's a good play—not a good name—that the public wants."

March recalled his many failures in the past season; also he recalled the famous names that had been attached to them. Then he agreed with Rogers's argument. His last production, by a recognized dramatist, had run five days. "All right," he said; "we'll have a try at this."

Rogers arose. "Then in two weeks I shall see the name of Deane Rathburne on the boards? And, mind you, March, it's *large* letters—not little, half-afraid type, hiding down in one corner of the poster."

As he resumed his usual peaceful gait down the stairs, there was a smile of satisfaction in his brown eyes. He had perpetrated a scheme which would take no little detective work on the part of one Deane Rathburne to fathom. But he would be amply repaid in the end, thought Rogers, so the momentary fright would do the man good.

Some three weeks later, Deane Rathburne swung lazily in her hammock, at peace with all the world again. A slight misgiving as to the fate of the

manuscript she had lost had given place to the assurance that the two other copies she still owned would prevent any trouble for her in the nature of unscrupulous persons who might have found it.

Footsteps on the tiny gravel path leading to the houseboat roused her. She looked up to see the handsome face of her brother beaming at her through the doorway.

"Why, Dick! How good it is to see you!" She jumped up and submitted to a brotherly hug.

There was unusual admiration in the glance he bestowed upon her. "I congratulate the budding dramatist!" he said warmly. "I hadn't been in London three minutes when I raised my chest a quarter inch, realizing what a clever little sister I was brother to."

"Dick, do be sensible! What are you talking about?"

Something in his sister's eyes drove the merriment from Dick's own.

"Why, your play

"The Struggle."

"My play—"

"Deane Rathburne, you don't know it?"

"Know what?"

"That Walander is producing it the ninth of the month? It positively shrieks from every billboard in London."

Deane grasped the hammock rope for support. There was a look of blank amazement in her eyes. Her brother searched her face for a moment.

"Poor little sister! I was afraid so much night work would do this! Deane, you need—"

"Oh, Dick, it isn't that!" she protested wildly. "My play has been stolen!" She sank in a tumbled heap to the hammock. "I—I lost a copy some time ago."

An immense sigh of relief escaped Dick. "Oh, is that all?"

Deane looked at him, speechless.

"Why, my dear girl, you are given full credit for

(Continued on page 83.)



Drawings by H. E. Pyke.

"YOU'VE PUT ME IN THE HAPPIEST POSITION IN THE WORLD," SHE SAID EARNESTLY.

sons whose names are blazoned high in the dramatic world, and what is the result? Failure, nine times out of twelve! All the vitality is whipped out of them by pressure of speed; they're mechanical—they're bound to be. It stands to reason that a fresh pen can produce stronger lines than a worn-out one."

March studied the end of his cigar and said nothing.

"Do you know the name Deane Rathburne?" Rogers asked the question pointedly.

"Never heard of it."

Rogers handed the manuscript to the manager. "Well, he's the author of the hit of this season. Read it."

"Is—is she a friend of yours—a protégé?"

"Her?" Rogers lifted his eyebrows for a moment, then nonchalantly, "Deane is not a 'her.' That is—a—merely the nom de plume I have selected."

"You? You don't mean to say—"

"I say nothing except—read it, March." He

How the Emigrant Lives aboard Ship

EXPLODING A FEW CURRENT MYTHS ABOUT THIRD-CABIN AND STEERAGE ACCOMMODATIONS ABOARD OCEAN LINERS

By Clarence Richard Lindner.

WE HAVE heard much hue and cry these days against steerage and third-cabin conditions on ocean liners. Steamship companies have been accused of herding steerage passengers in noisome holds, where revolting, unsanitary conditions are said to obtain. They have been accused of crowding third-cabin passengers into poorly ventilated rooms—crowding these cells beyond capacity until the inmates were sickened. Truly these are horrible tales. But are they true? Hearsay is a pleasant companion that invents delectable tales for idle tongues.

Hearsay has not been fair to the steamship lines. It was with a certain morbid curiosity that I set out to examine the steerage and third-cabin conditions of one of the most prominent steamship lines. I went there to see something unpleasant—and, well, I was more than agreeably surprised. It was the Hamburg-American line that I visited. Certainly, if any of the revolting conditions that our friend Hearsay has connected with the steamship lines really do obtain, they are in nowise connected with the boats of the Hamburg-American. In order to fully appreciate what the steerage and the third cabin mean to those who travel in them, we have to consider just what the condition of these people was in the localities from which they emigrated.

You will find throughout Europe that the class of people who make up the quota of steerage and third-cabin passengers on ocean liners live under conditions that would not be tolerated in the most squalid of our tenement districts. They are crowded together in disgracefully unsanitary slums in great cities like

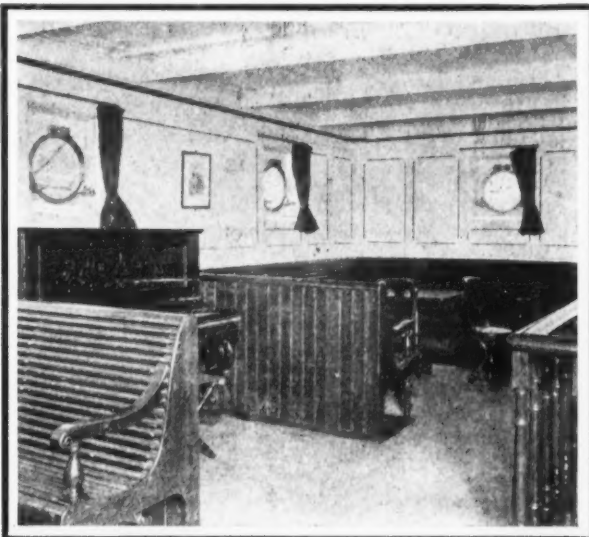
London, Vienna, Budapest and Paris; or groups of them are gathered in farming communities, where the meager bounty that they wrest from the rocky soil affords little substantial sustenance. You will find, if you visit these farming communities, that whole families, sometimes fifteen or twenty persons, are crowded at night into one room, irrespective of sex, and that the pigs and other animals and the fowls of the barnyard are often companions with them under the same roof. Each epidemic of disease mows them down in huge numbers. What is their condition in the steerage or in the third cabin on shipboard? There is no comparison. For thirty dollars, a person can secure passage in the steerage of a Hamburg-American liner; for thirty-five dollars, in the third cabin. The third cabin accommodates about four hundred passengers. Each one of them has exactly the same privileges, each the same food, and each is cared for as considerably as is any first-class passenger. The staterooms in which they sleep accommodate four people as do the staterooms in the first cabin. In each of them are a wash-basin, four clean towels, running water, glasses, mirrors, brass clothing hooks, clean bedding (which is aired daily), and covered sputum cans. The rooms are aired each day and cared for as are any other staterooms on the boat. They have a whole deck for their use.

The third-cabin dining-room seats three hundred and eighty-one passengers. There are long wooden tables, beside each of which are twenty-four revolving chairs, each a comfortable distance apart from its neighbor. The walls are decorated with good

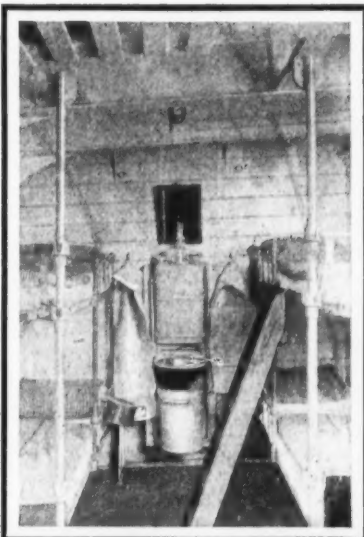
pictures. It was the day before Christmas when I visited the *President Grant*. A huge Christmas tree was set up at one end of the room and fully decorated, for the boat was to sail on Christmas morning, and the officers were desirous that every passenger should partake of Christmas cheer. The pantry off the dining-room is as clean and wholesome as that of any of the big metropolitan hotels. It is stocked with good crockery, with coffee pots and enameled ware, bright and shining. Filtered water is supplied, wholesome food is in abundance.

For the men there is a smoking-room. It is furnished with a good piano, small drinking tables, comfortable chairs, cuspidors, and wines and liquors are sold there at a nominal price. It is lighted by electricity and steam heated, as is every part of the third cabin, dining-rooms, staterooms, etc. There are clean curtains over the portholes. On the wall are a map of the course and photographs of scenic beauty in Europe and America. The furniture is clean and well polished. The floor is immaculate. The attendants are courteous.

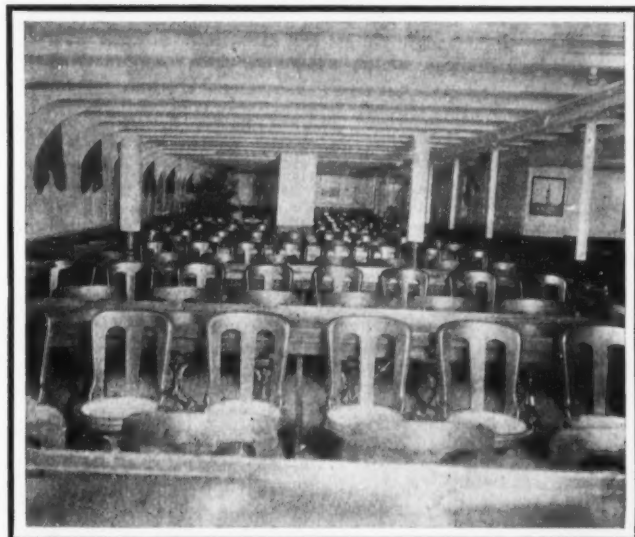
The difference between the home life of these people and the comforts and cleanliness which they enjoy on shipboard is tremendous. When you consider the cheapness of the trip in the third cabin, you marvel that the difference between cost of travel in the first cabin and the third cabin is so great, for it is well-nigh impossible that more money could buy much more comfort. The Hamburg-American line has revolutionized emigration conditions. It has put America within the reach of hundreds of thousands of souls who were living in wretched squalor in Europe.



THE THIRD-CABIN SMOKING COMPARTMENT.
A comfortable retreat on the *President Grant* where the men may fraternize.



CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.
A typical third-cabin stateroom.
Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.



THE DINING HALL.
A well appointed, comfortable room in the third cabin.

That Man in Brown.

(Continued from page 82.)

it! Your name is shining in letters so"—stretching his arms to their limit—"high!"



"SHE SAT SIPPING HER TEA."

It was less than half an hour later that Deane Rathburne, having regained her composure, was on her way to the Crescent Theater. It did not take her long to seek out the office of Mr. March and hand her card to the same small boy who had returned it to her so impishly three weeks before.

"If Mr. March is not in, I shall wait," she said, as she tendered the bit of pasteboard.

Something told the boy that this card was not to be trifled with. A moment later, Deane was following him into the manager's private room.

The eyes of Mr. March were on the card as the girl entered. He was puzzled.

"Mr. March?"

He scarcely concealed his surprise when he looked up to behold the commanding, brilliant presence of Deane Rathburne.

"Sit down—a Miss Rathburne," he said.

Deane raged inwardly at his hesitation before her name. "Yes, I am Deane Rathburne, author of 'The Struggle.' I lost the manuscript three weeks ago and discovered only to-day that some one has offered the play

for production." She struggled to retain her composure, but the man's evident belief that she was either a lunatic or an impostor made it difficult.

"My dear little woman," March began, "this is merely some coincidence—"

"It is not; and I am not your 'dear little woman,' Mr. March!" she flashed. "I slaved over that play for three months. It is plain theft! Peoples' brains are stolen every day, and you know it! Ideas, scenes, color effects—anything that catches your managerial fancy—are appropriated, bodily or in part, as you see fit; and the poor wretches who create them have no redress—no justice—no, nothing!" She stopped and looked at him.

A faint surprise at the girl's evident belief in her own veracity struck March. There was a hint of kindly sympathy in his voice as he questioned her.

"What proofs have you to offer?"

"My two carbon copies of 'The Struggle.'"

"You have them with you?"

"No; they are in other managers' hands still." Her color heightened. She realized that she had gone the wrong way about establishing her identity with this man. Her hasty speech had weakened her position. She thought a moment, then she rose to leave. "I shall go for the present," she said. "I realize that I haven't a proof in the world that would have any weight—yet."

"Very well, Miss Rathburne," said the manager. "But, before long, I shall show you that I am neither a lunatic, an impostor, nor a woman easily beaten," she said as she left the office.

As she reached the foyer below, she saw a man getting into a motor-car. He had come from the stage entrance.

"That man in brown," thought Deane, recalling the fact that she must have seen him elsewhere. Then, like a flash, it came to her—the little tearoom, the lost manuscript, the hurried exit and collision with a stranger in brown.

The great brown car was wending its way slowly through tangle of traffic before she realized her own intention. Then, jumping into a waiting taxi, she ordered the chauffeur,

"Follow that brown motor."

They whirled down through Haymarket and into St. James's Place. Deane had regained her composure and was enjoying the adventure, as it now looked to her. That she, Deane Rathburne, properly brought up and of quiet habits, should be following a man about the streets of London seemed incredible.

The brown car drew up at last. The taxi followed suit. But by the time the young woman had paid her fare, the man in brown had disappeared within the cloistered recesses of exclusive and fashionable bachelors' chambers.

A much liveried flunky at the door politely but effectively barred her entrance.

"There are no—ladies—permitted here," he said.

Deane's scornful indignation blazed forth in one brief sentence. "Give my card to the gentleman who just entered."

"Mr. Brian Rogers?"

"Yes."

The name burned its way to her brain. Brian Rogers! The Brian Rogers, philanthropist and critic in every line of art! As the man came toward her, her own confidence vanished. What should she say? Why was she here?

"I—had not expected a—woman," said the man.

"But—you expected me—some one?" she asked.

"Of course," he said, with matter-of-fact intonation.

(Continued on page 86.)



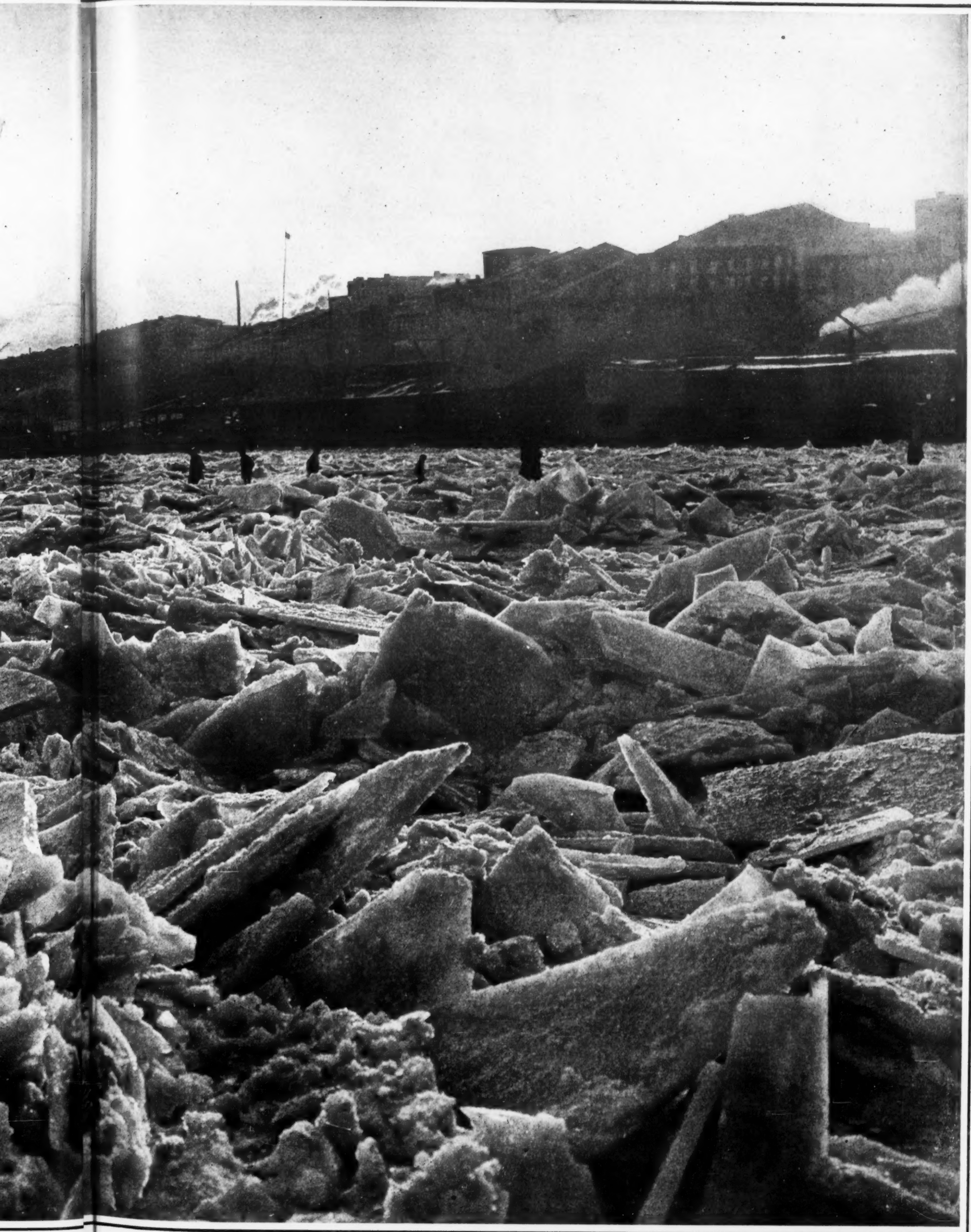
"OH, IT'S YOU," HE SAID."



The Father of Rivers Jack

The Mississippi River frozen over from shore to shore for the first time in five years. The ice gorge extended from twenty miles south of St. Louis to Alton twenty-five miles north of St. Louis. This photograph is considered by experts who have examined it to be one of the finest examples of ice photography. While the frozen river is a picturesque sight, it is some- break, a rapid ice movement usually results, in which shipping, docks and bridges are caught and crushed like pasteboard.

Photograph taken especially for Leslie's Weekly by the landscape photographer



of Rivers Jack Frost's Grip.

St. Louis to Alton twenty-five miles north. This scene was taken recently from under the center stand of the famous Eads Bridge looking south toward the Missouri shore. The frozen river is like pasteboard. It is sometimes necessary to use great quantities of dynamite to dislodge the huge ice gorges to open up the river.

For Leslie's Weekly by the landscape photographer, William Burton.

Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



INDIANS AS CRITICS OF SCULPTURED ART.

CHIEF SPOTTED WEASEL AND JAMES HOLDING EAGLE, FULL-BLOODED MANDAN INDIANS CRITICISING THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF AN INDIAN MAIDEN MADE BY LEONARD CRUNELLE, THE CHICAGO SCULPTOR.—A. P. Rinser.



THE FUNERAL CORTEGE PASSING TO THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. GUDULE, AT BRUSSELS.



SOLDIERS KEEPING CROWDS OUT OF THE CATHEDRAL DURING THE SERVICE.

THE IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL OF BELGIUM'S LATE KING.

On December 23d, the body of the late King Leopold, of Belgium, was borne from the royal palace to the Cathedral of St. Gudule, where a solemn service was held before the body was entombed at Laeken.



ENJOYING THE SCENIC BEAUTIES ALONG THE ROAD FROM UTUADO TO ARECIBO.

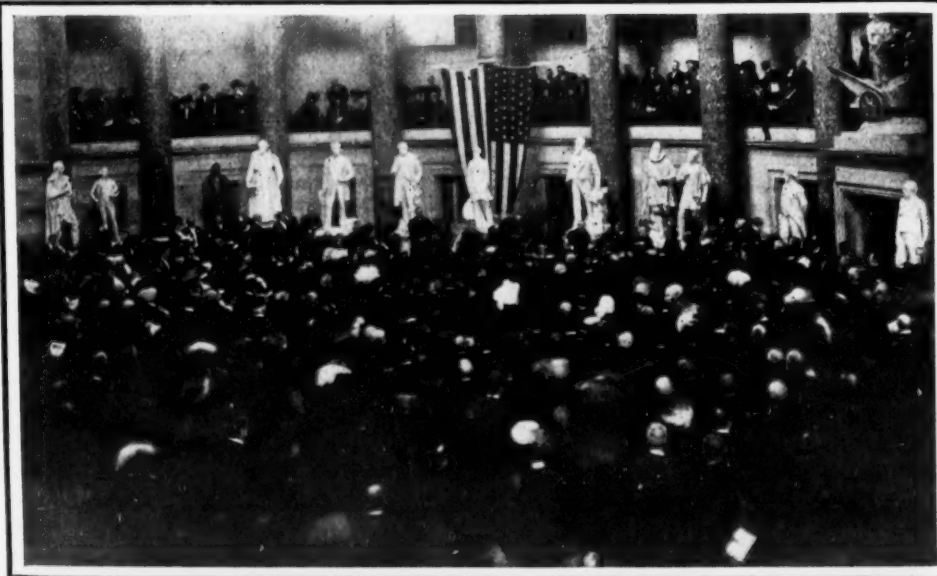


JACOB M. DICKINSON, SECRETARY OF WAR, BEING RECEIVED AT GUAYANA.—Moscioni.

OUR SECRETARY OF WAR VISITS PORTO RICO.



JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, THE "HOOSIER" POET, WHO READ AN ORIGINAL POEM.



THE STATUE OF GENERAL LEW WALLACE, (WITH FLAG BEHIND IT), UNVEILED IN THE TATUARY HALL AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

As a gift to the nation on January 9th, the State of Indiana unveiled a statue of General Lew Wallace, soldier, author and diplomat. The statue is the work of Andrew O'Connor, an American sculptor. Governor Marshall of Indiana was master of ceremonies. Senator Beveridge, James Whitcomb Riley and other prominent sons of Indiana eulogized the author of "Ben Hur."—Photographs by Harris & Ewing.



GOVERNOR MARSHALL AND SENATOR BEVERIDGE, WHO OFFICIATED AT THE UNVEILING.



SOUPS

Stews and Hashes

A keen relish of these every-day dishes can be had by adding

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a superior flavoring for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads, Chafing Dish Cooking, Welsh Rarebits, etc.

See that Lea & Perrins' Signature is on the Label and Wrapper.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

A Recklessly Wasteful Nation.

(Continued from page 80.)

but picture to yourselves, if you can, the unspeakable horrors of such a conflagration in the dead of winter—the stinging wintry night, the north wind heaping the snow into impassable drifts, the vortex of flame crumpling block after block in its resistless heat, the hurried emptying of hotels, homes and hospitals; the lame, the halt, the blind, the sick and dying, the feeble and aged, the helpless infants—all driven out into a frenzied mass of humanity fleeing before the knout of the Fire Fiend into the hopeless black void—millions swept from a hell of heat into a hell of cold! There is not a city in the country, including

New York, Philadelphia or Boston, in which conditions are not ripe for a conflagration. In the smaller cities especially, conflagrations are sooner or later inevitable. They await only the conjunction of a fire in the right quarter and a windy night.

We are a wasteful, a short-sighted and a forgetful nation. We have our Iroquois Theater horror, our steamship Slocum disaster, our Boyertown holocaust, our Collinwood burnt offerings, our Baltimore, San Francisco and Chelsea conflagrations. They stir public sentiment for a short time; some few remedies are applied, mostly temporary; then the public soon forgets and things go on practically as before. But this slipshod mental attitude cannot go on indefinitely. Something must be done sooner or later, unless we are to drift back toward barbarism. Fires do not occur without a cause, although sometimes the cause is difficult to determine. Practically every fire is traceable, however, directly or indirectly to somebody's carelessness or ignorance. Carelessness is inexcusable. Ignorance can be corrected by education.

If any authentic list of fire causes be examined, it will be surprising to note the large proportion which may properly be ascribed directly to carelessness in its varied forms. A fire underwriter of national reputation found that in a list of 522,716 fires in the United States, covering a period of five years, at least one-half could be assigned to that cause.

A most effective step toward the reduction of our enormous fire waste would be the appointment of fire marshals with adequate forces and police powers. Such officers, both of State and city, could make constant inspections of premises to see to the disposal of fire-breeding materials and dangerous processes, with power to compel remedy under penalty. No money we can expend would return so large an interest, provided the right men are selected and there are enough of them. The sentiment of the law should be guided to alienate sympathy from the careless, the indifferent, the shiftless, the fraudulent, the fire-breeder, and to throw it over to the side of the careful, conservative man and property-owner.

As it is now, it is sober truth to say that the public mind is not rightly instructed and is impatient of control as to matters which concern the interest of all. If a man is not willing to abide by safeguards for the general welfare, he should betake himself to the wilderness, where no one but himself would suffer for his ill deeds. No outbreak of fire should occur causing material damage without requiring from the person on

whose premises the fire broke out a statement to the fire marshal or the proper officer of the circumstances of that fire. And all concerned with it should be made to give their quota of information, including the insurance companies who adjust the loss, if the property is insured.

The public should be impressed with the fact that the outbreak of a fire is, *prima facie*, a disgrace, something to explain, the cause of which should be testified to and only be excused for good and sufficient reasons. The State or city officials should be clothed with ample powers to see that the circumstances of the outbreaks can be clearly examined into. Careful records should be preserved, and those who are identified with over-many fires should be marked men. The public must be educated to realize the extent of the wholly unnecessary fire waste and the need of constant vigilance to prevent it. Surely every one can help in such a cause. The education should begin in the schools. Children should be taught the fear of fire just as soon as they are old enough to cause it. A wholesome dread of fire should be inculcated into their minds, and the severest punishment meted out when they disobey the injunction, "Do not play with fire!"

Every parent and every teacher can help in this work. Furthermore, there should be co-operation between parent and teacher to bring about the best results. The teacher's most careful work will go for nothing if the child is allowed to play with fire at home. The State of Ohio has recently passed a law making it obligatory upon teachers to instruct pupils in the dangers of fire. Wilful neglect by any principal or other person in charge of any public or private school or educational institution to comply with the provisions of the law is a misdemeanor, punishable each offense by a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than twenty dollars. As a result of this statute, the Ohio State fire marshal has prepared two books, one for primary schools and the other for grammar schools. Each book is conveniently arranged in chapters or lessons. Such chapters or lessons are in sufficient number to provide a different chapter or lesson for each week of the maximum school year. The books are published at the expense of the State, under the direction of the school commissioner, and are distributed in sufficient quantities to provide a copy for each teacher.

In conclusion, I would like to call the attention of my readers to the fire-insurance premium tax. It is a singular commentary upon American acuteness that the citizens of the United States do not yet discern that fire insurance is a tax, shifted through the buying and selling processes upon the entire community; that every fire hazard tends to increase this tax, and that every element of fire prevention tends to lessen it. Merchants and manufacturers must pass along the cost of insuring their goods to the people who consume these goods, however this tax is concealed in the selling price, and the amount of rent which every man pays for office, store or tenement is affected by the cost of insuring the building occupied. The time is past when the public can rest in the thought that the fire loss concerns the insurance business alone. The insurance companies are simply distributors. They can and must recoup themselves by means of premium rates, but the damage suffered by the nation, State and municipality is irretrievable.

Robert Lawrence

Give the Negro a Square Deal.

Justice Brewer, of United States Supreme Court.

DOWN South, in some States the major portion of the population is colored. There is a vast mass of ignorance and passion there which has to be controlled, and we in the North cannot control it. It must be controlled and regulated by our brothers of the South. And instead of trying to make the work more burdensome and difficult, it is the duty of every true man to lend a helping hand to every effort on the part of our Southern brethren to give a better life and a more intelligent life to the negro.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c a bottle.

An Advertisement
by Elbert Hubbard

Commonsense and Life Insurance



KEEP YOUNG is something we all want to do. And it's mostly brought about by not thinking about it. You can't keep young

if you are always dwelling on those terrible things that may happen when you're young no longer. That's why some people save. Saving is fine, excellent, provided you can find out in advance that you are going to live long enough to make the saving worth the stinting. It's a mean thing after you've done without your tobacco for a week, to hike into the sweet eternal. What's to be done about it anyhow? Easy! A life insurance policy means saving plus. No risk of falling into the long sleep with \$14.75 at the bank. Not only is your life insured, but you are insured against your own inclination to shake the baby's bank, when you see a "sure thing." Insure yourself and be assured. Don't let the wife and the kiddies run the risk of having not only lack of syrup, but actually no cakes at all. It simply means that you deposit a part of your savings with an insurance company instead of a bank. The bank simply pays you back what you put in; but the insurance company pays much more. No bank in the world is as strong as the Equitable.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES

"Strongest in the World"

The Company which pays its death claims on the day it receives them.

PAUL MORTON, PRESIDENT
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AGENCIES EVERYWHERE! None in your town? Then why not recommend some good man—or woman—to us, to represent us there? Great opportunities today in Life Insurance work for the Equitable.

59th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF



INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

HENRY B. STOKES, President

Total Payments To Policyholders Since Organization Plus Amount Now Held For Their Benefit

\$84,981,751.82

ADMITTED ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1910

Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	\$3,512,858.00
Bonds and Mortgages, first lien (Fire Ins. on same \$7,142,350)	7,899,075.00
Real Estate owned by Company	5,617,959.00
Loans and Liens on Policies in force	3,103,926.62
Cash in Bank and on hand	737,021.19
Net Deferred Premiums and Premiums in course of collection	153,920.67
Interest and Rents due and accrued, and all other assets	245,001.01
	\$21,269,761.49

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserve (as computed by the New York Insurance Department)	\$18,636,963.00
All other liabilities	322,005.45
AMOUNT TO PROVIDE FOR ANY POSSIBLE DEPRECIATION OR OTHER LIABILITY	25,000.00
AMOUNT HELD, SUBJECT TO CONTINGENCIES, FOR SURVIVORSHIP DIVIDEND POLICIES	\$1,598,493.28
CONTINGENT RESERVE FUND	687,299.76
	\$21,269,761.49

Increase in New Insurance Written Increase in Total Insurance in Force
Increase in Assets Standard Policy Conditions
Lowest Participating Rates Consistent with Safety
Prompt Payment of Death Claims

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

FINANCIAL

Listed Stocks

Write for our Circular No. 53, describing over 100 issues of Railroad and Industrial Stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Investment Bankers,
William and Pine Sts., - New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

THE question with many investors who bought securities when prices were much lower is **WHEN TO SELL AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE PROCEEDS.**

The advice of experienced bankers should be of assistance.
A conservative and comprehensive consideration of the general situation as it bears upon the price of securities is given each week in

THE WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW

which is published and mailed weekly, without charge, to investors interested, by

J. S. BACHE & CO.

(Members New York Stock Exchange)

Bankers, 42 Broadway, New York

Advice by correspondence to individual investors

"Leslie's Weekly" requests you to mention this paper when writing for above Review.

Odd Lots of Stock

Information and Advice.

Specializing in odd lots of stock, we give the small trader the attention elsewhere enjoyed by large operators. We keep our odd lot customers well informed by telephone and telegraph, by personal advice and by daily and weekly market letters and weekly Financial Indicator. In our customers' room, we provide the latest news and gossip of Wall Street.

Send for market letters and "Odd Lot Circular B."

JOHN MUIR & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
71 Broadway New York

A TALK WITH INVESTORS

By a Banking Firm

BEING A FEW QUESTIONS WITH A CONCLUSION

- Q Can there be a safer foundation for bonds than land in and adjacent to New York City?
- Q Is there any commodity which as steadily increases in value?
- Q If an issue of bonds combines safety through being based on such land and possibility of profit through being given a share in the increasing value of the land as the City grows, should that not be an attractive issue?
- Q Is there such an issue of bonds, and will the owner of them have a good income return while he carries them, awaiting the profit from the appreciation in the value of the land?

In our opinion, the 6% bonds of the Dean Alvord Securities Company, sold at par with 50% bonus in stock, in denominations of \$300, \$600 and \$1,000, meet the above requirements and offer an attractive investment.

Mr. Dean Alvord, with twenty years' experience in buying and selling real estate on Long Island, has purchased for the Corporation carefully selected acreage in or adjacent to New York City, much of it in the newly-opened section at the Long Island terminus of the Queensboro Bridge—Manhattan terminus at East 59th Street. This cash investment is represented by bonds bearing 6% interest and maturing in 1929. The Corporation is capitalized for an amount equal to the bonded debt, and of this stock 50% is given pro rata to bondholders and 50% to Mr. Alvord.

In our opinion, the profit of the investor will be larger through such a bond purchase than if he attempted to operate on his own responsibility and judgment in the real estate direct.

We have a very interesting circular fully describing these bonds and it will be sent to any investor on request. To investors in and about New York City we suggest a personal interview in our office.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT
SWARTWOUT & APPENZELLAR
BANKERS

Members New York Stock Exchange

40-44 Pine Street New York

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

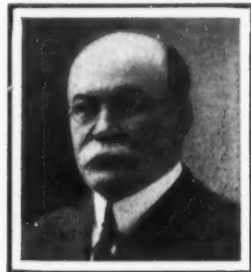
New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office, 1136-7 Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill. EUROPEAN SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bremen's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C. London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, Mainz, Germany, and Milan, Italy; Brentano's, Paris, France.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

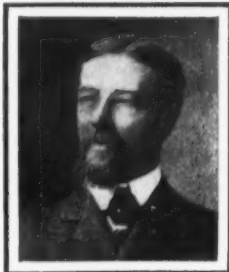
TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.
A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1908, 20 cents; 1907, 30 cents, etc.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

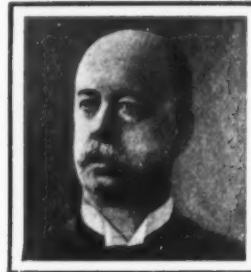
Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always. The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.



W. W. Finley, of the Southern.
Copyright by Clinedinst,
Washington, D. C., 1906.



G. F. Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading.
Copyright by F. Gutekunst.



C. S. Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.
Hunt.

THREE RAILROAD PRESIDENTS WHO RECENTLY DISCUSSED RAILROAD PROBLEMS WITH PRESIDENT TAFT.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE STOCK MARKET has had a little setback. I said long ago that when stocks were lifted to a level at which they gave the investor scarcely more than a savings bank would pay, they were too high. But the bull leaders who were gambling, rather than investing, in stocks kept up their trading operations in the hope that the public might become interested if the pace got hot. But the public has had a too recent experience with a panic to have entirely forgotten what it cost. The public felt that a few great operators had bought freely at the bargain counter which the panic opened and were only waiting an opportunity to realize on an advancing market. So the public determined to wait.

It was easy enough for the bull leaders to sustain prices while money was plentiful and cheap; but with prospects of tight money for some time to come, the situation changed and a tendency to take the bear side was shown. I have frequently pointed out that whenever the bull leaders were able to take a handsome profit, they might find it advantageous to do so and then turn to the other side of the market and operate for a decline. My readers need not infer from what I say that a few strong men on the Street can control its operations. This is not so. A few exert a powerful influence, but all the bankers and Wall Street operators put together were unable to stem the tide of panic in 1907, though they tried most earnestly to do so. Leaders in Wall Street must be governed, after all, by the same influences which regulate our business, control our trade, and direct our commerce.

A declining tendency in the stock market was noticeable during the closing months of the old year and at the opening of the new year. It was due not only to the tightness of money, but also to certain economic and financial conditions and to fear of judicial, executive and legislative interference with the course of trade. The uninterpreted and uninterpretable Sherman anti-trust law, as the courts seem to regard it, has great possibilities of evil for the business interests of this country. As this fact is realized by business men, who are now beginning also to realize the injustice of the new corporation income tax law, a feeling of disquietude is being manifested. Nothing is more unwholesome than distrust and suspicion, and nothing more sensitive than capital. If established in-

dustries are threatened with overthrow, disorganization and receiverships; if railways are to be compelled to submit to direction and control not by their owners, but by officials selected from the ranks of the politicians; if the Federal government is to make a fixed rule for the regulation of corporations and railroads, and yet leave them subject to regulation and control by every State in the Union in which they may do business, money will not seek investment, business will slacken and wages decline. Instead of complaining of high prices and high wages, we shall enter upon another soup-house era.

A number of prominent business men and bankers feel a sense of disquietude at the opening of the new year. It may be vague and indefinite at present, but it has deep significance. Unless those in authority give heed to it, the long-expected and much-hoped-for season of returning prosperity may be postponed. Everybody, even the industrial captains themselves, concedes that we have become a little reckless in our methods of doing business, and that aggregations of capital have become so formidable that there is danger of their obtaining supremacy not only in the business, but also in the political, world. Some of the things that President Roosevelt did deserved to be commended, but if he did arouse the nation to a sense of its danger, and if he did secure the enactment of legislation and compel obedience to it, he should have permitted the currents of business to resume without further interruption and without singling out any captain of industry, any railroad or industrial enterprise as a special subject for attack.

We are an industrial nation, the most progressive of all. We all take great chances, and that is one of the reasons why American inventions have been brought to such a successful stage of development. Capital has ventured into enterprises with such freedom and in such generous amounts that, while other nations have hesitated, we have moved forward. We are all stronger for the great industrial combinations which have been made the subject of the muck-rakers' attacks. Figures were recently given, showing that the duties paid on sugar and molasses in 1908 were over \$50,000,000, on tobacco over \$22,000,000, and on raw wool over \$11,000,000. Three years ago nearly a third of all the duties collected by the United States government came from these three great sources of revenue, to say nothing of the fifty-odd millions which the great tobacco corporation pays for internal taxes each year. So the great corporations do pay a generous share of our public expenses.

I note also the statement of a writer that George Westinghouse, in his companies, employs over fifty thousand men, while the Standard Oil Company employs about seventy thousand. There is no estimate given of the employees of the tobacco companies, the General

(Continued on page 89.)

FINANCIAL

Idaho - Oregon Light & Power Company

First and Refunding Mortgage 6% Serial Gold Bonds

This Company has over 3000 H. P. electric development at the present time from which it serves the city of Boise, Idaho, and numerous adjacent villages having a total population of about 80,000.

An additional 15,000 H. P. is being developed which will be partly available in 1910.

The net earnings of the Company from present operation and from contracts already signed for power when the new development is completed, will be at least \$325,000, or over twice the amount required for all interest charges.

Copies of mortgage, engineer's reports, etc., are on file in our office.

Special circular will be mailed on request.

Price 100 and interest

White & Co.
BANKERS
25 PINE ST. NEW YORK

FRACTIONAL LOTS

We make a specialty of executing orders for all Stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange in Fractional Lots from one share upward. Write for circular A 22.

STOCKS AND BONDS bought for investment.

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Daily Market Letter sent on request.

Inactive Securities Accurately Quoted

Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.

J. F. PIERSON, Jr., & CO.

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66 BROADWAY NEW YORK

ATWOOD VIOLETT & COMPANY

20 Broad St., New York 27 State St., Boston

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MEMBERS:

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE

Send for our daily cotton letter. We have made a specialty of dealing in cotton since 1869.

6% Net

Paid Quarterly

Capital Perfectly Secured

by Improved

Central Business Property

Denominations \$100-\$500-\$1000

Write for Offering No. 34

The Trustee Securities Company

Land Title Building Number 1 Wall Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA. NEW YORK CITY

OUT OF YOUR NEXT PAY

Begin to accumulate dividend-paying securities, or add to those already in the strong box, on our Non-Forfeiture Monthly Payment Plan, which enables you to buy outright, to pay in convenient monthly instalments, and protects you against market fluctuations. This Plan was originated and copyrighted by us in 1907, and has since been in successful operation.

You select your own investment, as we are not promoters, and have no special stocks to offer; neither do we accept margin accounts. Send for booklet 11 K.

FLEMING & COMPANY

Investment Bankers

Pennsylvania Building Philadelphia, Pa.

MARKET LETTER and useful Booklet on application.

J. FRANK HOWELL

Member Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.

34 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

Branch Office, 1 Hudson St.

Boston Correspondent, C. H. Foster, Washington St.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE

IS THE ONE INVESTMENT

CERTAIN TO INCREASE
PRODUCING LARGE INCOME

A BOND secured by it,
YIELDING 6% a year,
is an ideal investment.

A SHARE OF STOCK,
which represents its ACTUAL
OWNERSHIP, yields a regular
INCOME, and obtains its INCRE-
MENT, is a better investment.

Write to-day for Booklet 18,
describing our Bonds and Stock.

New York Realty Owners

489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

The Old Rocking Chair.

THE oaken bucket has a place
In story and in song,
And to the wooden cradle, too,
Some laurel-wreaths belong.
The orchard swing, the ancient clock
The old traditions share,
But dearest to my mind of all
Was mother's rocking chair

I nestled in her loving arms
Toward the close of day,
And to the pleasant land of dreams
Was quickly rocked away.
When pain and illness racked my frame,
What ease beyond compare
I found, with pillows at my back,
In mother's rocking chair.

No padded seat or cushioned arms
Of silk or leather warm,
In all the years since then have held
Such comfort for my form.
And often when I feel the weight
Of grinding toil and care,
Oh! how I long to rest again
In mother's rocking chair.

MINNA IRVING.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 88.)

Electric or the Bell Telephone Company. The railways, which have been the subject of so much antagonistic legislation, number their employes by millions. These facts are lost sight of by the muck-rakers and by thoughtless people who believe in what the muck-rakers say. The truth is that prosperity for one means prosperity for all, and that while there can be differences in the degree of prosperity, the whole nation shares in the profits that our great industries and our railways make, for a large portion of these must go to meet the pay-rolls. If wrongs are charged against capital, so we have wrongs charged against labor. No man is perfect, and we cannot expect a perfect state of society, such as the socialists dream of, certainly not on this side of the line which separates earth from heaven.

K., Battle Creek, Mich.: No.
S., New Haven, Conn.: No.
J., Newport News, Va.: I prefer a Wall Street security.

H., Cleveland, O.: I am unable to get a report of the Ohio and Colorado Mining Co.

H., Saranac Lake, N. Y.: I do not regard Ohio Copper as particularly attractive at this time.

G., Eau Claire, Wis.: I do not regard the Con Copper Creek Mining stock with favor.

A., New York: Miami Copper has strong backing, but insiders appear to be selling at favorable opportunities.

B., Belvidere, Ill.: U. S. Gypsum ought to do better with returning prosperity, and I hesitate to advise its sale at a loss.

E., Bridgeport, Conn.: Your question requires more space than I can give it. Address it to J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York.

W. F. Y., Chicago, Ill.: New York Air Brake, with returning railway prosperity, ought to do much better. I prefer it to Steel Foundries common.

W., Big Rapids, Mich.: I never give the ratings of firms. That work belongs to mercantile agencies. Your bank would probably get it for you.

F., Tacoma Park, D. C.: Obviously the stock of Everybody's Corporation must be regarded as quite speculative and not in the investment class.

W., Waco, Tex.: The earnings of the Standard Motor Construction Co. last reported show a handsome increase and justify the strength the stock is showing.

G., Schenectady, N. Y.: C. C. C. and St. L., a Vanderbilt stock paying 4 per cent. dividends and earning much more, offers opportunities to the patient holder, if bought on reactions.

B., Toledo, O.: 1. Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. has only \$2,000,000 pref., so that the 8 per cent. dividends could be easily earned. It has a very heavy indebtedness but a strong management. 2. I think well of Big Four com.

L., Passaic, N. J.: 1. Erie com. should only be bought for a long pull. 2. Va.-Car. Chem. is a fair speculation but has had quite a rise. 3. The firm is a member of the Stock Exchange in good standing. 4. On any severe break dividend payers can be safely bought for a long pull.

M., Gloversville, N. Y.: All industrial enterprises requiring capital for the extension of their business must run ordinary risks of business. They are, therefore, not included in the class known as gilt-edged investments, which yield much smaller returns.

E., New York: 1. If the road maintains its earnings, the bonds are well secured. They are not gilt-edged. 2. Dominion Copper has been superseded by the New Dominion. Address the secretary at 42 Broadway, New York. 3. K. C. and S. pref., if its earnings are correctly reported, is entitled to sell higher.

B., Joplin, Mo.: It is difficult to get a perfectly safe investment yielding 7 per cent. Farson, Son & Co., bankers and members New York Stock Exchange, 21 Broad St., New York, offer 6 per cent. municipal water bonds of the county of Weld, Colorado, which they very highly recommend. They are irrigation bonds. Farson, Son & Co. will be glad to give particulars to any of my readers.

C., New York: 1. Unless the money stringency is relieved, the market is entitled to a period of liquidation and repose, but it will not last long. 2. The speculative future of Pennsylvania and Central depends upon what leading operators may choose to do. 3. C. C. C. and St. L. and Kansas City Southern pref. at present.

Montour, Pa.: 1. St. Louis Southwestern pref. earned its dividend, but a conservative policy would not have justified its payment at this time. Inside selling was apparent after the dividend declaration. 2. The Prohibition movement has undoubtedly affected Malt, Distillers and securities of that character. They are all inactive.

S., Madisonville, O.: 1. Both Standard Motor and U. S. Light and Heating are legitimate, growing business enterprises with good men in the management. 2. The par of U. S. Light is \$10. 3. On any severe reaction, low-priced dividend railway stocks, such as Big Four, K. C. S. pref. and Ontario and Western, would offer opportunities for a profit.

Vindex, N. Y.: 1. The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient first 4s were sold at a discount with a handsome stock bonus to promoters of the property. It has still to demonstrate its earning capacity, as the road is uncompleted. 2. U. S. Light and Heating offers a fair speculation. It is in strong hands and

doing a growing business. 3. Int. Mer. Marine pref. is a Morgan security and is looked upon by many with favor as a speculation, especially if legislation to aid our merchant marine is secured. 4. The Colorado Mid. first 4s around 80 are a fair speculation, but no better than the Clover Leaf 4s at the same price.

(Continued on page 91.)

The Poor Man's Right.

Governor Hughes, of New York.

IT HAS been charged that a direct primaries bill would bar the poor man from being a candidate. That is just what it would not do. It would give to the poor man, the man who is busy earning a living for himself and family and a competence for his old age, an equal chance with the rich man, if the rich man was forbidden to acquire delegates to conventions by purchase, by appeals to special influences, or by any of the other devious ways in which delegates are secured. The poor man with a reputation for probity and ability in the community where he is known could go before the voters themselves with a confidence in the result which the other man could not feel.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL S. SANFORD, a founder of Yale School of Music, "the millionaire professor," at New York, January 6th.

William Seligman, well-known Parisian banker, dean of American Chamber of Commerce at Paris, at Paris, France, January 6th, aged 88.

Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of 1812, well-known historian, at New York, January 8th, aged 60.

General Daniel H. Rucker, oldest retired officer in our army, Civil War veteran, at Washington, D. C., January 6th, aged 98.

Colonel George Earl Church, distinguished civil engineer, soldier, builder of railroads, a man of wide culture and signal ability, at London, England, January 6th, aged 74.

R. Kelly, editor of the Uehling Times, "Horace Greeley's office-boy" forty years ago, at Fremont, Neb., January 10th, aged 79.

A Great Banker's Message To Investors

One of Chicago's great bankers—a man known the country over and one who has made the science of investments a lifetime study has prepared for the benefit of investors a book of investment facts.

Between the covers of this investor's manual you will find some plain facts on the art of investing your funds to the best advantage and in the way particularly adapted to your individual needs.

This book is entitled "The Investor's Opportunity." It is written in a clear readable style and in language that can be well understood.

He tells you how to secure the most liberal income consistent with absolute safety.

It is his opinion that the investor's opportunity lies in the newer issues of Public Utility Bonds and particularly in that class known as Hydro Electric.

These bonds are absolutely safe. Then, too, they yield the highest rate of income consistent with such safety.

They are secured by an absolute first mortgage on water powers which cannot be duplicated. The water power alone is worth more than the issue of bonds. For the small as well as the large investors these bonds are issued in denominations of \$100—\$500—\$1,000.

They are in serial form with a sinking fund large enough to retire the issue before maturity.

This book teems with interesting investment facts. It will be of intense interest to you as an investor, whether you intend to buy bonds now or not. Your copy is just off the press; send for it today.

CAMERON & COMPANY
805 First National Bank Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

STOCK that PAYS

WE OFFER A PREFERRED STOCK, established as a dividend payer. Full paid and non-assessable, secured by large equity value and protected by earnings amounting to more than 3-2 times its dividend requirements to yield a present income of

6.25 PER CENT.

with excellent prospect of increased dividends. THIS STOCK is issued by a Company that controls the lighting franchises of TWENTY prosperous cities and towns of the New England States, New York State and the Middle West.

The terms of our offering provide for a proportion of Common Stock to accompany each sale—therefore the investor secures an additional par value of stock and a good prospect of extra dividends inasmuch as the Common Stock shows present earnings of more than 5 per cent.

WE RECOMMEND PURCHASE

Write for Special Circular No. 2.

A. H. BICKMORE & CO.

Bankers New York

30 Pine St.

Moses May, noted Jewish philanthropist, financier, at Brooklyn, N. Y., January 10th, aged 77.

You Don't Need \$10,000

You may share in the safe and sure earning power of New York City real estate and get a profitable return on your money without trouble or risk. Our mortgage certificates, based on selected first mortgages in New York City, are in amounts of \$200, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000.

The \$200 certificates may be bought at \$10 per month. The payment of principal and interest of all our certificates is guaranteed absolutely by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. with its capital and surplus of \$7,500,000.

The security is first mortgage security such as the law favors for savings banks, life insurance companies and all conservative trust investments.

Write for our booklet "The Safe Use for Savings."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$14,000,000

176 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.



A MAGAZINE FREE

Send postal with your address and we will mail to you regularly without cost

THE 6% EXPONENT

an Eight Page Magazine devoted exclusively to the interests of the Small Investor.

If you are interested in the problem of saving money intelligently, this publication will entertain you. It is published by men who know and can prove the superiority of 6% Securities—and it's good reading. Send your name to-day for copy.

New York Central Realty Co.

Suite 1180 - 1328 Broadway, New York

DOUBLING PROFITS

This announcement is published for the purpose of giving notice to the readers of this paper that the remarkable opportunity for profits which has been offered to you through these columns by Lewis Nixon, President of the Standard Motor Construction Company, will soon be withdrawn.

This offer is limited, and the response has come in such immense volume that only a few more shares of the Standard Motor Company will be sold at the low price at which they have been offered.

If you have read the previous announcements in this publication you will recall that this offer has been made by a great marine engine manufacturing company, the business of which extends to all parts of the globe and is increasing with such remarkable rapidity that the facilities of the company cannot keep pace with the immense demand for its product.

The **Standard Motor Construction Company** has doubled its profits each year for two years.

The opportunities of the Standard Company are almost without limit. It will undoubtedly become one of the great industrial enterprises of America. **Those who secure an interest in it now will make extraordinary profits with the continued rapid expansion of the business.**

Such unusual chances for money-making rarely reach the private investor. They are as a rule absorbed by Wall Street interests. This offer is being taken up so rapidly that it will soon be withdrawn. If you would take advantage of it, you must act **immediately.**

If you have from \$50 to \$5,000 on which you would like to make a specially handsome profit, you should write at once to Lewis Nixon, President, 66 West 35th Street, New York, and ask for information about the Standard Motor Construction Company. Be sure to mention "Leslie's Weekly" of January 27th, and write to Mr. Nixon personally.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Investors Buying Autopress Stock

WE HAVE OVER 3,000 STOCKHOLDERS, consisting of bankers, lawyers, officials of large corporations, and men in every walk of life

SHARES AGAIN TO ADVANCE

CAPITAL STOCK \$3,000,000.00
N. Y. State Corporation

THESE TELL THE TALE

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
The Autopress Company, March 5, 1909.
299 Broadway, New York City.

Gentlemen:—In response to your request for an opinion in regard to the AUTOPRESS, which we purchased of you a few weeks ago.

We cannot express ourselves in a more definite manner than sending you our check for \$3,500, which covers your invoice for two machines.

You will note, also, that they were installed in our factory building with the understanding that we would have sixty days' trial. Long before the expiration of this time we were perfectly satisfied and pleased with our purchase, and we pay for the machines, as stated above, after we had operated about one month.

This transaction has been very satisfactory. The payment of our bill before the time specified in your contract will convey to you, and to any others, our opinion of the machines.

You will be pleased to know that our output on the two machines for the week, six working days, would be over 400,000 pieces. Some being printed 1-2-3-4-5 on, with an average of two makereads per day, on each one.

We are operating the machines for 25 per cent. less than your estimate figure that it would cost us and we find the machine capable of doing any commercial job that is printed and at high speed. The AUTOPRESS has become known as the machine to fall back on when we are behind, or have been delayed, and we desire to make up for lost time.

Trusting that this will give you an idea of what is thought of your press and wishing you all the success that you are justly entitled to for the production of such a machine, I am, Very truly yours,
JOS. J. RAFTER, Manager Printing Department.

NEW YORK CITY.
The Autopress Co., Nov. 5, 1909.
299 Broadway, City.

Gentlemen:—In making settlement for the AUTOPRESS that you installed for us a month ago, we are pleased to say that after making a most thorough test of the machine on the various kinds of work we handle here, we are well satisfied with the excellent quality of the printing and the speed with which we are enabled to turn out the work. The AUTOPRESS seems to be all that you claim it to be, and will be of material aid to us in sustaining our reputation for producing first-class work in a "rush." With best wishes to you and yours, very truly,
THE PECK PRESS, Per M. S. Parker, Treas.

PORT SMITH, ARK.
Mr. Jno. P. Donohue, New York, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1909.

Dear Mr. Donohue:—You ask us how we like our AUTOPRESS by this time. This is rather a hard question for the writer to answer, simply for the reason that he has not the control of the English language necessary to express his admiration and satisfaction. But, to use a phrase that probably all will understand, will say we are "dead stuck on it." This expresses our approval of your wonderful piece of mechanism better than we could do with a thousand word discourse.

As you know, we erected and started the press several days before your arrival, which we realized was at our own risk; but still we were taking no risk, as the machine is so simple that anyone with ordinary mechanical intelligence could have done what we did—run off three or four jobs before you got here.

Now, after a three weeks' thorough test on all kinds of forms and all kinds of stock, we can only repeat, we are "dead stuck on it." Yours very truly,
WELDON, WILLIAMS & LICK, per Lick.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE TIMES.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 11, 1909.
The Autopress Company, 410 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:—It is a pleasure on my part to testify to the great utility of your AUTOPRESS. I regard it as one of the greatest inventions of the day, and, while you may have to overcome a great deal of prejudice from the people who "stand still" in their line of work, yet the time is not far off when every job printer who wants to be up to date will have an AUTOPRESS in his establishment. In fact, his press room will not be complete without one. This same prejudice stood in the way of every modern invention of recent years in the printing business, but when the many advantages of your AUTOPRESS are recognized, it will not take long for every job printer proprietor to climb over one another in their eagerness to install one of them.

Yours very truly,
J. FICHEL, Superintendent.

The astonishing progress of THE AUTOPRESS COMPANY in building up a vast and highly profitable business in less than two years has attracted the attention of investors everywhere, and accentuates the tremendous value of the AUTOPRESS as the greatest of money-making machines.

Only a short while ago the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, New York, installed two AUTOPRESSES and The Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey, installed five of them. Employees of both of these companies have since bought stock in THE AUTOPRESS COMPANY. You personally may not know THE AUTOPRESS COMPANY, but if both our presses and our stock are good enough for people whom you do know, is our preferred 7 per cent. stock good enough for you?

FACTS ABOUT THE AUTOPRESS COMPANY

We are two years old; our factory at College Point, L. I., has been running one year. It employs over fifty men and has a capacity of over 100 machines a year. We are building a new factory having a capacity of 1,000 machines a year. We have on our books to-day orders amounting to \$525,000, which we cannot fill, because our factory capacity is not large enough. New orders are coming in with nearly every mail. Our machines sell at \$1,750 apiece, \$1,000 of which is clear profit.

We want you to buy stock in our Company that we may get our new factory built so we can supply this tremendous rush of orders. All question of success of the AUTOPRESS is a thing of the past. The orders on our books would net us \$300,000, sufficient to pay 10 per cent. on our entire capitalization.

We have about 100 presses running around New York, but outside of five or ten cities they never heard of us west of Pittsburgh. When the printers of the country once really get the AUTOPRESS fever we will have a market for 4,000 machines a year, representing to us a profit of \$4,000,000 annually.

If you don't believe these statements come to our office and see for yourself. Of the 300 orders take the names of any twenty or fifty big concerns whose orders we will show you and ask them if they have not ordered an AUTOPRESS. If there is EVER in any advertisement we print a STATEMENT YOU DOUBT, come and see the proof. Don't take our word for anything unless you

want to. LET US PROVE EVERYTHING.

The officers and directors of this company have practically every spare dollar invested in the Company. Nearly every employee in our factory is putting his salary back into AUTOPRESS Stock. Forty printers who have bought the machines have voluntarily returned and bought stock. It is going to make them rich and it is going to make us rich. Now, our question is, IS IT GOING TO MAKE YOU RICH? Are you going to seize this opportunity?

Our stock in June was \$6.00 a share, in September \$7.00 a share, November \$8.50 a share; December \$9.50; now it is \$10.00 a share. Before February it will be higher. Later it is going to be so high that a poor man cannot buy it. Act now! Act quickly!

ONE YEAR AFTER THE STARTING OF OUR NO. 2 FACTORY AUTOPRESS STOCK SHOULD BE WORTH \$50.00 A SHARE. If you contemplate an investment of any kind, let us mail you complete details, testimonials from the largest printing establishments in the U. S., facts and figures, which must convince the most skeptical of the absolute intrinsic value of AUTOPRESS shares and its wonderful possibilities; a postal card or a 2c. stamp will bring them right to your desk or home. BE SURE YOU ASK FOR THEM TO-DAY.

7 PER CENT. AND MORE
The stock offered you is PREFERRED STOCK, bearing 7 per cent. a year and participating in additional earnings. It is also a lien on all assets.

THAT MEANS A GREAT DEAL TO YOU, FOR THE ADDITIONAL EARNINGS mean a part of that \$1,000,000 a year in addition to your 7 per cent.

Remember Singer Sewing Machine stock, and Telephone stock, and Air Brake stock, and Linotype stock were all cheap when they started.

Look at them now! Pretty soon AUTOPRESS stock will be out of reach, too, for AUTOPRESS has a wider field than any of them, and it makes a much greater profit.

THE AUTOPRESS COMPANY is strictly a stockholders' company, and no one can hold or secure a majority of its entire stock. That is your protection—and insures a proper division of earnings.

THESE TELL THE TALE

REPRINTED FROM THE BROOKLYN EAGLE, OCT. 7, 1909.

Two new AUTOPRESSES on a big truck were carried around Brooklyn yesterday as an object lesson in the advance of printing machinery. They were being delivered to the Book and Job Printing Department of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. These wonderful machines, each of which will do the work of five ordinary printing presses, attracted much attention from the crowds on the busy streets through which they were carried. Their purchase is another instance of the determination of the Eagle management to have the latest and most improved machinery throughout its plant.

These presses were supplied by THE AUTOPRESS COMPANY, of 35 Wall Street, Manhattan, and were made by its factory at College Point.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.
The Autopress Company, Dec. 17, 1909.
City.

Gentlemen:—The AUTOPRESS you installed the past week has given more than the anticipated satisfaction and we are more than pleased with the results so far, also with the instructor you furnished us, Mr. Julius Moses.

Yours truly,
O. L. AUERBACH,
Supt. Ptg. Dept.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Messrs. Payne & Rose, Nov. 11, 1909.
410 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen:—We have had the AUTOPRESS running for about two weeks and I can advise you that I am very well pleased with it. A few days ago I had it and my other four job-presses running on the same job, and I turned out more work on the AUTOPRESS, which I attended to personally, than four men and the other four presses combined. This result fully bears out the strong claims you have made for the machine. Yours very truly,
O. H. ROSCHIE.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
The Autopress Company, Nov. 13, 1909.
299 Broadway, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—We have given your AUTOPRESS thorough trials on color work and solid plates. It did the work well and promptly. Your distributing and inking apparatus is wonderful. We have run off one color work at the rate of 5,000 per hour. We believe your press will put the old-time presses out of business in a short time. We will be glad to answer any inquiries or show any printer our machine.

We are using the press to make a profit for ourselves, not to cut prices.

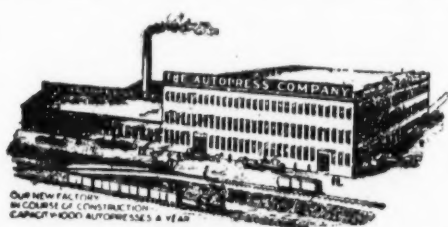
We have made settlement with your Mr. Grimmer and hope to send order for another machine shortly.

Yours very truly,
THE MANGAN PRESS,
John E. Mangan.

ALBANY, N. Y.
The Autopress Co., Albany, Dec. 9, 1909.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your request for our opinion in regard to the AUTOPRESS, we have given the press a thorough trial of various jobs, small as well as quite large orders, and also feel delighted to state that we have experienced sending odd jobs through the press which it was not supposed to perform, but were successful in turning such jobs out to our greatest satisfaction and to the satisfaction of several operators who witnessed our demonstration. And we are therefore thoroughly convinced that the AUTOPRESS is all, and more than what it is claimed to be, and is without doubt the only future press. In fact, we feel to find it suitable to express our appreciation of being in possession of such a wonderful machine as the AUTOPRESS. Wishing you continued success, we are, Very truly yours,
NATIONAL PRINTING COMPANY,
Chas. B. Svenson & Son, props.

Come to our offices and read 50 original indorsements of the AUTOPRESS from leading printers that have bought it



Our No. 2 factory, already built, will be equipped in a few weeks. Once we start catching up with our back orders AUTOPRESS stock is bound to jump in price. Grasp this opportunity to get in RIGHT. Once in working order, this factory will enable us to earn \$80,000 a month. Two months' work would pay 7 per cent. on our preferred stock.

A FEW COLD FACTS

Mechanical inventions have made thousands of investors rich. The sewing machine, telephone, airplane and the linotype are examples.

The linotype typesetting machine furnishes the best parallel to the AUTOPRESS because they are both used by printers. Before the linotype was invented newspaper and book type was set up by hand. Today every newspaper and book concern of any importance in the whole world is using linotypes. Those who bought linotype shares at first have made fortunes. The net earnings since 1900 have been \$19,219,639.00. Most of this large sum has been distributed as dividends.

The AUTOPRESS does not set type, but it does the printing at the rate of 5,000 sheets an hour. This is five times faster than the present machines. Equal to the combined product of five ordinary presses with five pressmen.

With hundreds of thousands of printing offices throughout the world, all of which are now simply burning up money on slow presses and hired feeders, the field for the AUTOPRESS is far wider than that of the linotype.

The AUTOPRESS saves two-thirds the cost of labor in the press room. It saves two-thirds in rent and floor space, saves heavily in power and repairs, saves in depreciation, etc.

Our patents prevent competition and enable the company to maintain a selling price that is commensurate with the value of the machine to the printer, and this means very large dividends to the stockholder. Most printers concede this, besides, they are buying AUTOPRESSES faster than we can turn them out.

AUTOPRESS IN FOREIGN LANDS

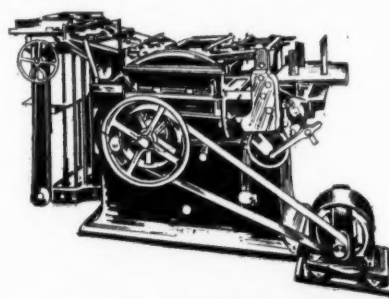
Patents protecting the AUTOPRESS in all the principal countries have been taken out and are owned by this company.

Some idea of the value of the AUTOPRESS patents can be had from the company's refusal to sell the German rights for less than \$1,000,000. The German rights are only a fractional part of the company's assets.

AUTOPRESSES are in use in many printing offices in New York and elsewhere. Read what the printers say in their letters to us. The AUTOPRESS has the field—practically a monopoly. The printer finds the AUTOPRESS the cheapest press obtainable—because of its great speed and matchless economy in turning out printed work.

Successful men of business do not obtain their wealth through mere luck, but by taking advantage of the right opportunity at the right time. A little money put in the right place at the right time has made many a man independent. AUTOPRESS stock is the right place and when the company is young is the right time.

Remember that opportunity seldom if ever knocks at a man's door twice. The number of shares that the company will sell at \$10.00 will soon be exhausted, then you will pay more.



THE AUTOPRESS. The greatest invention in printing machinery since the linotype.

CUT THIS OUT

THE AUTOPRESS COMPANY
Financial Dept.
35 Wall Street, New York

Gentlemen:—Kindly send me proof of the positive and complete success of the AUTOPRESS as a labor saving and money making invention; and also evidence as to the safety and dividend earning possibilities of the stock. It is understood that this request places me under no obligation to purchase stock, but I am interested to the extent that I would like to have your literature, which is to be sent to me free.

Yours truly,

Name

Address

State

Write your name and address plainly.

OFFICERS

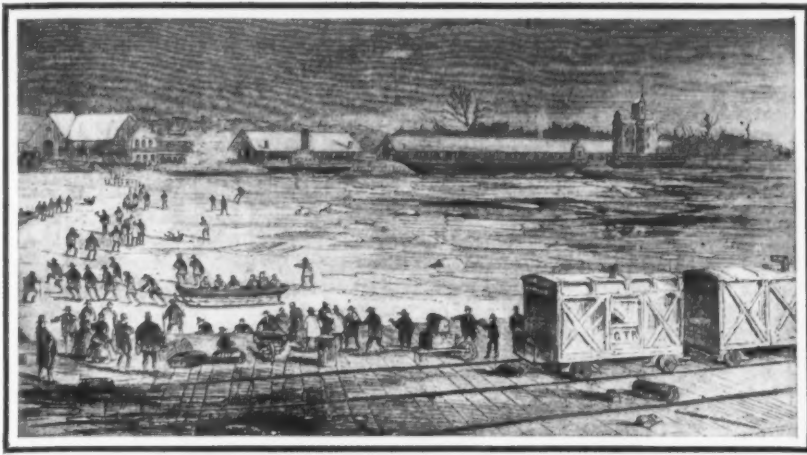
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Counselor-at-law.
N. LONDON, 1st Vice-President.
Metal Merchant.
H. V. ST. GEORGE, Second Vice-President.
Printer and Publisher.
C. A. FERGUSON, Treasurer.
C. H. TORREY, Secretary.
R. A. FREEMAN, Supt.
Formerly with Harper Bros.
Publishers.
Michie Press Company.
A. L. PAYNTER, Director.
JAMES RASCOVAR,
President A. Frank & Co.
Pres. N. Y. News Bureau.
Director United Press Ass'n.
CHARLES B. STRECKER,
President Commercial Financial Press Association.
President Commercial Financial Printing Company.
Publisher Boston Financial News.
ARTHUR E. SMYLYE,
G. L. KESSLER,
L. F. TELLENE,
Diamond Dealer.
J. H. FREEMAN,
Patent Attorney.

DEPOSITORIES:
The Bank of Long Island,
College Point.
Fidelity Title and Trust Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union Trust Co., Providence, R. I.

MAIL OR TELEGRAPH SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE AUTOPRESS COMPANY
35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY

BRANCHES:
PITTSBURGH
CHICAGO
BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
ALBANY, etc.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



WINTER TRAFFIC ON CANADIAN RIVERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

On Thursday morning, January 5th, the St. Claire River at Point Edward, Canada, became jammed with ice. A huge mass of grinding blocks was borne down the river, carrying with it whatever ships were in the stream. It blocked the passage effectually for a considerable period of time.



AN AERIAL FEAT THAT ASTOUNDED OUR GRANDFATHERS.

The theater-goers of New York in the year 1860 were electrified by what was then called "chef d'œuvre of gymnastic genius." Thomas Hanlon, an acrobat, was performing at the famous Niblo's Garden. He ended his act by suddenly leaping from a slender platform, grasping at a rope about twenty feet away, and after swinging on it for some time, let himself down on the stage. A contemporary newspaper said of him: "Every gymnast will bear witness that, considering the many chances of falling which the acrobat runs, and against which no skill can guard, this is beyond question the most terrifically dangerous exhibition ever seen in New York."

(Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly of January 28th, 1860, and copyrighted.)

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 89.)

Irrigation, Dover, N. H.: Farson, Son & Co., the well-known bankers, 21 Broad Street, New York, and members New York Stock Exchange, are offering irrigation bonds, netting nearly 6 per cent., secured like municipal bonds. They recommend them highly. Write them for full details, which are well worth considering.

S. S., Providence, R. I.: The 6 per cent. gold first mortgage bonds of the Idaho Oregon Light and Power Co. are offered at par by White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York. They will be glad to send you a special circular if you will write them for it. This looks like an attractive bond at the price, considering the interest it pays.

G., Vicksburg: I cannot undertake to account for the cotton slump. An excellent cotton letter is sent out daily by Atwood Violett & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York, who have made a specialty of cotton for years. You can receive a copy without charge if you will write to that company for it and mention that you are a reader of my department.

Insomnia

LEADS TO MADNESS, IF NOT REMEDIED IN TIME.

"Experiments satisfied me, some 5 years ago," writes a Topeka woman, "that coffee was the direct cause of the insomnia from which I suffered terribly, as well as the extreme nervousness and acute dyspepsia which made life a most painful thing for me."

"I had been a coffee drinker since childhood, and did not like to think that the beverage was doing me all this harm. But it was, and the time came when I had to face the fact and protect myself. I therefore gave up coffee abruptly and absolutely, and adopted Postum for my hot drink at meals."

"I began to note improvement in my condition very soon after I took on Postum. The change proceeded gradually, but surely, and it was a matter of only a few weeks before I found myself entirely relieved—the nervousness passed away, my digestive apparatus was restored to normal efficiency, and I began to sleep restfully and peacefully."

"These happy conditions have continued during all of the 5 years, and I am safe in saying that I owe them entirely to Postum, for when I began to drink it I ceased to use medicines." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Ans., Buffalo, N. Y.: The Autopress Co. submits a report and statements showing that it is a well-organized business manufacturing a marketable product for which there is an increasing demand. The users of its presses, I find on inquiry, commend them highly. Additional capital that is being sought is for the extension of the business. Its directors include successful and prominent business men.

L., Louisville, Ky.: I know of nothing that would give you a better idea of Wall Street affairs than the "Weekly Financial Review" which J. S. Bache & Co., well-known bankers and members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, send to their customers. Any reader of my department can secure this review regularly without charge by writing to Bache & Co. for it and mentioning Jasper.

Realty, Newark, N. J.: The American Real Estate Co. issues 6 per cent. gold bonds in denominations of \$100 or more and accumulative 6 per cent. bonds to those who wish to put aside and invest \$25 or more a year. Details with a large map of New York City showing location of its properties will be sent on request if readers will mention Jasper and write to the American Real Estate Co., 527 Fifth Avenue, New York.

6 Per Cent., Portland, Me.: 1. A number of 6 per cent. bond offers are being made by various bankers of standing. 2. Irrigation bonds paying 6 per cent. are largely dealt in by the Trowbridge & Niver Co., with offices in New York, Chicago, Boston and San Francisco. You can write this firm at 111 Broadway, New York, for their free book on irrigation bonds and other securities which can be bought in denominations as small as \$100.

Speculation, Detroit, Mich.: Your experience in speculating in mining stocks is that of thousands. If the same amount of money had been put into meritorious business enterprises, the investors would have been gainers instead of losers. People buy mining stocks because they can secure a good many shares for a little money. You will be interested in the Profit Sharing Offer Booklet, by R. S. Peale, president, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mention Jasper when you write for it, and you will find it much more attractive than propositions advertised by unknown persons.

Money, Akron, Ohio: 1. I do not advise the purchase of the mining stocks or securities of that character. It would be much better to buy the shares of an industrial corporation doing a profitable business. Speculation in such securities is 100 times better than the purchase of cheap mining, oil and other stocks so freely offered and boomed in the most ridiculous language. 2. If you want to speculate in a promising industrial write to William H. Green, Treas. Spar Products Co., 47 West 34th Street, New York, for his little booklet, "A Million Dollars a Word." This company is engaged in a legitimate and profitable business.

Bonus, Toledo, O.: The only real-estate bonds offered with a bonus of stock are the 6 per cent. bonds of the Dean Alvord Securities Co., secured by Long Island real estate and offered at par with a 50 per cent. stock bonus by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers and members New York Stock Exchange, 44 Pine Street, New York. This firm recommends these bonds very highly and has issued an interesting circular fully describing them, which any of my readers can have by writing to the firm for a copy. Swartwout & Appenzeller write me as follows: "It is not necessary for us to tell you that we believe firmly in this particular bond. We know of many out-of-town investors who have lost large sums of money through buying real estate on Long Island which they have never seen, and which later they learned was of practically no value whatever. It is not to be disputed that the individual investor will fare far better by participating with Mr. Alvord than by going it alone, for no real-estate man has a better record than Mr. Alvord."

(Continued on page 93.)

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

THE Famous



THE STEADY WHITE LIGHT

Rayo Lamp

Once a Rayo user always one

The RAYO Lamp is a high-grade lamp, sold at a low price.

There are lamps that cost more, but there is no better lamp at any price. It is constructed throughout of the very best materials, and with the best workmanship.

The burner, wick and chimney are the vital things about a lamp. These parts in the RAYO lamp are constructed with the minutest attention to detail. There is nothing known to the art of lamp-making that can add value to the RAYO lamp as a light-giving device.

The construction of the burner is such that it is easy to clean and easy to re-wick, and the chimney-holder may be raised for lighting without removing shade or chimney. It is nickel-plated over brass and, being without embossing, is easily kept clean.

The RAYO lamp is an ornament to any room in any house. Millions of users attest the merits of Rayo lamps.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest Agency of the

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)

Sweeping Clearance Sale

An Extraordinary, Overwhelming Bargain in Slightly Rubbed Sets of the

New Americanized Encyclopedia

AT THE MOST TREMENDOUS PRICE REDUCTION EVER KNOWN IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS

Fifteen massive volumes, sumptuous half morocco binding, 10,000 double column pages, 100 superb maps, 37,000 biographical references, hundreds of illustrations, superb colored plates.

Always the Greatest in the World Today the Cheapest in the World



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The King of All Encyclopedias at Prices Never Before Approached

YOU have always meant to get an ENCYCLOPEDIA—Every intelligent man does. NOW IS THE TIME. Enrich your mind, adorn your home, delight your family with this magnificent work.

The Chance of a Lifetime We have a few sets on hand in half morocco binding, as the remainder of the most enormous Christmas trade we have ever known. These are marked by slight imperfections—an occasional volume a little rubbed or discolored—so trivial that if we sent them to you as brand new sets you would probably never know the difference. Our rigid system of inspection, however, will not pass them as absolutely perfect, and rather than rebid them we offer these few sets at about half the regular price to the first applicants. They will vanish like magic—order AT ONCE if you wish to secure the most wonderful book bargain of this generation.

This World-Famous Work is the most authoritative, comprehensive, and up-to-date Encyclopedia in the world. The most brilliant scholars of Europe and America are enrolled as its contributors. Its treasures are inexhaustible. It includes every phase of human knowledge, discovery, experience and belief. It covers all epochs of literature, all forms of government, all systems of religion. All gallant deeds and stirring scenes, all victories of brain or brawn, all marvels of science and invention, all the glorious achievements that have made history luminous and civilization possible are found in the 10,000 teeming pages of these splendid volumes. Can YOU afford to do without it?

\$1.00 Secures Possession of the Entire Set Nothing is required in advance. You send for the books—you get them—you examine them. Then, when you are convinced that they are the greatest book bargain of recent years, YOU FORWARD \$1.00 to open your contract and \$2.00 monthly thereafter until you pay \$29.00. The regular price of these beautiful half morocco sets is \$75.00.

No Charge for Examination But—if you use the attached coupon for your application, and send for yourself the excellence of this offer. Mail the coupon at once. The New Americanized Encyclopedia is a phenomenal value, even at \$75.00; and at this sweeping reduction (for sets on which wear or discoloration is scarcely noticeable) you are offered a bargain you will never again have a chance to secure.

No Obligation Rests On You. We Pay All Transportation Charges.

If You Decide Not to Purchase, Return the Books at Our Expense.

If You Like the books you will have immediate possession thereof. You can then pay \$1.00 and the balance a little each month.

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156 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

FREE EXAMINATION COUPON
Please send me for examination, prepaid, a complete set of the New Americanized Encyclopedia in half morocco binding at your Special Price of \$29.00. If the set is satisfactory, I agree to pay upon the purchase price the sum of \$1.00 in cash within 10 days after receipt of the books and \$2.00 per month thereafter for 19 months. If the books are not satisfactory, I am to notify you promptly and hold them subject to your order.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Leslie's Jan 27 COUPON

The Booklovers Society
156 Fifth Ave.,
New York

Every slice uniform—no shreds—no torn pieces.
It is a great advantage to buy

Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon

in sealed glass jars.

Every slice is
of the same
thickness and care-
fully trimmed.

The jar con-
tains at least five
slices more than
you will ordina-
rily get out of a
pound.

It is ready for
instant use.

Always have a
jar or two of
Swift's Premium
Sliced Bacon
in the house.

At all dealers.

Swift & Company
U. S. A.



The Train of Thought

The de luxe train which represents the most careful thought of generations of car builders and railway officials.

The Golden State Limited via Rock Island Lines

is worthy of its name. The delights of a California winter are reflected in its every appointment. Properly heated and ventilated, brilliantly illuminated by conveniently arranged electric lights—and a retinue of courteous attendants to render every required service. Days of luxurious ease and nights of perfect peace in snowy beds of satisfying length and breadth.

Dining car service leaving nothing to be desired. Daily from Chicago to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Francisco. Annex car from St. Louis.

Other good trains every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Memphis, with choice of routes.

Send today for our new beautifully illustrated book on California. Free on request.

JOHN SEBASTIAN
Passenger Traffic Manager 1824 La Salle Station, Chicago, Ill.

Rock Island Lines

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

UNQUESTIONABLY the fire-insurance companies have done a great deal to reduce the number and extent of fires. In so doing they performed a great public service. The indications are that the life-insurance companies are, in a way, going to follow in the steps of the fire-insurance companies and make the public their debtor. A number of the old-line companies have begun a crusade to lengthen the lives of their policy-holders. Already a great deal has been done in the prevention of tuberculosis. Indeed, the mere announcement that life-insurance companies were going to fight this plague had a beneficial effect; it aroused the public interest in the prevention of this disease. It does not take very much thought to see that the prevention of the pollution of streams—especially those furnishing drinking water for cities and towns—that a better milk supply, that greater freedom from accident in manufacturing plants, etc., etc., would be to the financial advantage of insurance companies. It is just as legitimate for a life-insurance company to seek to obtain better municipal health protection as for the fire companies to seek better fire protection. Any life-insurance company will tell you that it has had to pay large sums in death losses because of the carelessness of city health departments. An insurance company does not enter politics simply because it tries to secure the passage of better health laws. In fact, this attempt on the part of the insurance companies to lengthen human life is a most praiseworthy one. In the words of Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, "Life insurance is philanthropy, but it is a beneficial business."

G., Chicago, Ill.: The Pittsburgh Life and Trust is comparatively a new company, having been organized in 1903. My preference would be for an older company.

W., Cleveland, O.: The Minnesota Mutual shows a fair excess of income over disbursements in its last annual report, and if, as you say, you are not insurable elsewhere, it might be well to continue the policy.

J., Chicago, Ill.: Address your inquiry to the president of the Equitable Life, 120 Broadway, New York, who is seeking agents everywhere throughout the country and just now offering special opportunities for them to do business. In writing you can mention that you are a reader of this paper.

S., Joplin, Mo.: 1. As a rule, I think it wiser to insure in companies established long enough to show their strength. New companies often make attractive propositions which in the light of experience may not be fully justified. 2. The New York Life would give you greater strength.

P., Billtown, N. S.: If your insurance is in a fraternal association, as it appears to be, its transfer would be governed by the rules of the organization. It might be well to read your policy and see what it provides. In an old-line company the change could be easily made.

Safe, Harrisburg, Pa.: 1. The Manhattan Life is one of the oldest, best established and most conservatively administered of all the old-line companies. 2. Write to the president of the Manhattan Life, New York City, for the cost per \$1,000 of a straight life low cost policy, and state that you are a reader of LESLIE'S.

East Orange: 1. The Reserve Loan Life, of Indianapolis, was established about ten years ago and is doing a small and apparently a safe business. 2. I am not familiar with the policy. Much would depend on how the guarantee was drawn and what was really to be paid. 3. I do not think so. 4. It would not appeal to me as an investment in the light of experience.

Income, Boston, Mass.: You are in error in stating that the companies do not furnish an income to those who, in their days of prosperity, would like to provide for possible days of adversity. If you will write to the Empire State Surety Co., 184 William Street, New York, for their booklet, "How to Insure Your Income," you will find that a very good and economical arrangement can be made to safeguard the future. In writing you can mention that you are a reader of my department.

Hermit

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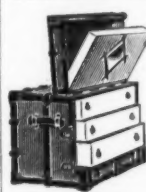
THE ENORMOUS amount of nearly \$85,000,000, including the amount now held for their benefit, has been paid to its policy-holders by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York since its organization. This well-established company, which, under the conservative management of its president, Henry B. Stokes, and his associates, has established an enviable record, reports that the total payments during 1909 to its policy-holders amounted to \$2,317,568, which was the largest in its history. The amount of new insurance written and the assets both show gains over the preceding year. It is not surprising that the policy-holders feel like congratulating themselves and the company on this splendid showing.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 91.)

F., Thorp, Wis.: I will make inquiries.
Harris, New Orleans: N. C. and St. L. 7s are as good as any on your list.
E., Palestine, Texas: Telepost is not included among the investment securities.
H., Pine Grove, W. Va.: U. S. Light and Heating offers a fair investment in a promising industrial.
Y., Minneapolis, Minn.: I am unable to get any report of the Buckeye Buster and doubt if it has great value.
W., Dunmore, Pa.: I do not advise as to the standing of business firms. Any mercantile agency will give it to you.
A. B. C., St. Louis, Mo.: I know nothing of the Association of Corresponding Brokers and cannot advise.
H., Trenton, N. J.: I would not be in a hurry to get into this market. On reactions Pennsylvania can be bought.
D., Canton, O.: The Standard Motor has a growing business of a profitable nature and its last report of earnings was very favorable.
C., Chicago, Ill.: I am unable to advise regarding the Midland Amusement Co.'s stock, but do not regard it as an investment.

L., Washington, D. C.: Great Northern is meeting new competition and this may account for its sluggish tone. I prefer gilt-edged bonds.
W., Schenectady, N. Y.: I do not regard the Central Georgia's Power Co.'s proposition as an investment. It has a speculative quality.
J., Findlay, Ohio: The capital of the Chesterfield Copper Co. is altogether too large. I do not advise the purchase of ten-cent, mining, oil or other stocks.
Doctor, Grand Forks, N. D.: 1. Address your inquiry to the company at its New York headquarters. 2. No dividends yet declared. 3. In the same class.
B., Whitewright, Texas: I do not advise the purchase of the stock to which you refer as an investment. Its commercial value is still to be demonstrated.

E., Milwaukee, Wis.: The offer of the McCrum-Howell Co.'s pref. stock with a bonus of com. made by Farson, Son & Co., 21 Broad Street, New York, has been entirely taken, I understand.

L., New York: During the Cobalt excitement a large number of Cobalt mining companies were organized and much stock distributed at all sorts of prices. I can get no report on Cobalt Exploration.

W. D., St. Louis: Corn Products and Va.-Car. Chem. com. have both enjoyed a generous advance, but on reactions are a fair industrial speculation, as they are well managed and show good earnings.

P. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.: The Ann Arbor first gen'l 4s are a speculative bond, but I would not sell them at a sacrifice. It looks as if Central Leather common were being sold by insiders at between 40 and 50.

Cincinnati: 1. The B. R. T. bonds, Steel com. and Northern Ohio T. and L. are not included in the most stable securities. 2. The market is entitled to a reaction, some liquidation and unrest. Note weekly advices.

S., Hagerstown, Md.: 1. Address your inquiry to J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members N.Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York. 2. As a rule, the securities of properties that are being reorganized are not attractive.

Ned, Hanover, N. H.: The New York Real Estate 6 per cent. bond and stock offer to which you refer I presume is that of the New York Realty Owners, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York. Write to them for their "Booklet 18."

B., Washington, D. C.: The booklet is called "The Investor's Opportunity." It is published by Cameron & Co., 805 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill., and you can have a copy free on application to them.

Z., Petoskey, Mich.: 1. You ask a question which your second question answers. If Goldfield com. were such a good stock it would not sell at such a low price. 2. I do not advise going into the market excepting on reactions. Note my weekly suggestions.

T., Atlanta, Ga.: As I have often said, you can buy any number of shares from one up. Several firms make a specialty of small lots. Write to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 66 Broadway, New York, for their Circular A-22 in reference to fractional lots.

H., Elgin, Ill.: 1. If you are not familiar with Wall Street it would be well to read a daily market letter. John Muir & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, will send their market letter to you and also their "Old lot circular B" without charge if you will write them for it.

M., New Haven, Conn.: Six per cent. bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 or larger, secured by improved central business property in several large cities, are offered by the Trustee Securities Co., 1 Wall Street, New York. Write to them for their "Offering No. 504" which describes these securities.

S. P., Plattsburgh, N. Y.: A pref. stock paying 6 1/2 per cent. and with common stock as a bonus issued by a company controlling the lighting franchises of a number of prosperous cities and towns is offered by A. H. Bickmore & Co., bankers, 30 Pine St., New York, and is described in their "Special Circular No. 2," which will be sent to any of my readers on application.

G., Buffalo, N. Y.: A well-printed card containing listed and unlisted convertible bonds with a table of their conversion prices and privileges has been issued by Swartwout & Appenzeller, members New York Stock Exchange, 44 Pine St., New York City. It offers handy information for investors. Any of my readers can obtain a copy if they will write to the firm for it and mention Jasper.

Free, Dallas, Texas: 1. The free booklet on Wall Street to which you refer is published by J. Frank Howell, member Chicago Stock Exchange, 34 New St., New York. Any of my readers may have a copy on application if they will mention Jasper when writing for it. 2. The free magazine on New York real estate is called "The Six Per Cent. Export." It will be sent on application to the New York Central Realty Co., Suite 1180, 1328 Broadway, New York.

O. R., New Orleans, La.: I agree with you that if a man with money will begin to buy almost any of the leading stocks on each recession and continue to buy if the market declines and will hold patiently, he will beat Wall Street at its own game. Men who do this seldom lose if their patience and funds hold out. 2. Write to Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, William and Pine streets, New York, for their "Circular No. 53" describing over 100 issues of railroad and industrial stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Beginner, Macon, Ga.: The best way to begin to save is to start in a small way. You can do better than 4 per cent. You will find a heap of information in a little booklet called "The Safe Use for Savings." If readers of my department would follow its suggestions during the current year they would come out winners at its close. A copy of this booklet will be sent to any one who will mention LESLIE'S and write to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York. This trust company is as safe as any savings bank in the world.

Dividend Payer, Baltimore, Md.: 1. If you buy nothing but dividend-paying stocks whenever the market declines and if you are able to protect and hold them the chances are that you will make a profit in due time, because the market must eventually have another boom, whether it comes in the immediate future or later.

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THIS BOOKLET will quickly convince you too that you DO want an Anti-Trust watch—made in the independent factory that is fighting the trust as best it can by giving better quality and superior workmanship throughout; we will quickly convince you that the Burlington watch, on which there is only one rock-bottom price (the same rock-bottom price everywhere) is THE watch for the discriminating buyer; that it is THE watch for the man or woman who wants, not the largest selling brand which everybody has, but the best watch, the watch bought by experts, THE watch that is absolutely perfect in its many points of superiority—the Burlington Watch.

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A Quiet Evening with the Old Sports at the Corner Grocery

By Ed. A. Goewey



"THE OLD FAN."

"T'WAS a pretty cold night outside, and the man whose wife is trying to accumulate a higher education by reading books that she doesn't understand and the man who married his frau to pay an election bet were trying to entertain two shoe drummers from St. Louis with a little game of pin-ochle. Just as he with the helpmeet who yearns for the higher things had melded a hundred aces, the Old Fan blew in, and the pasteboards were laid aside for a little discussion of the good old sport that the element, whose long suit is making enemies and money, is trying to corner and put on a strictly commercial basis.

"Well, boys," said the able representative of the Ancient Order of Sun-kissed Bleacherites, "that little scheme of Uncle Charlie Ebbets's (of the city that raises rubber plants and causes *ennui*) has certainly caused a nice little row in our big leagues. And I'm glad of it. The more rows, the more interest in the game; and the more interest all around, the better it will be for the sport.

"It has really been a fine winter for baseball, as you have, no doubt, observed. Usually, at the termination of the world's championship series and the barnstorming trips, baseball is put away in camphor for the winter, and the only breaks before the spring training begins have been the cut-and-dried meetings of the two big league magnates.

"But it has been very different this winter, little ones, very different. As a usual thing, when the first snow flurries are seen, the baseball reporters are either shifted over to cover hockey and the fights or are made to do some real work on the editorial staff. But the sporty boys really had the laugh on the city editors this time, for there has been enough baseball excitement on tap all winter to give them plenty of excuse to stall along and attend to the interests of the national game with but mighty little padding.

"Hardly had the Pirates cleaned up, when a few gentlemen financially interested in the National League, headed by Chicago's idol, Charles W. Murphy, started out to push Acting-President Heydler off the cliff. The history of that fight you know in detail as well as I. Then there was the flurry over Kling, the efforts of the Quaker management to shake off the bulldog-like grip of Billy Murray, the announcement that Mordecai Brown was to be sent to Cincinnati in exchange for Spade, Mitchell, the mascot, two bat bags and a million dollars, and now we have with us the scrap over the National League's 168-game schedule.

"We'll take up this little matter, but don't for a minute forget that Ban Johnson and his American League have decided to stick to the old 154-game layout and will fight the new proposition.

"President Ebbets, of the Brooklyn club, is chairman of the schedule committee, and this 168-game idea is a child that can justly claim him as a father. Charlie is plenty stout, handsome and jolly, and every one in baseball loves him; but, like most people on the wrong side of the bridge, he has an eagle eye for

the main chance. Perhaps if the fans had come across more readily in Brooklyn when the home club was unfortunate, Charlie would never have thought out this scheme for a season of 168 games. But here's the situation. A few years ago, when the Superbas were winning pennants and had Kelly, Daly, Dahlen, McGuire, Keeler, Sheppard, Donovan, Farrell, Kitson, Kennedy and a dozen others that made up one of the greatest star baseball aggregations ever seen, the Brooklyn fans simply fell over each other to see the winners, and the cashiers' boxes could scarcely hold the loads of big, round, iron men and bundles of long green shoved at them in exchange for pasteboards of admission.

"Why, I remember one opening game, over at Washington Park, when the Superbas were at their best, that will serve as an example. I think the Quakers were the out-of-town team. I arrived at the grounds a little late, and the best I got was a chance to stand on my toes out in center field and try and get a few glimpses of the game over the heads of a crowd that was massed ten deep around the field. But what happened after that? Well, let's see. The American League made its raid and took a lot of Ebbets's best, and Charlie was fooled into letting Jimmy Sheppard go to Chicago. The Superbas took a slump, and the fans, who had been breaking their necks to see them as winners, quit cold. The Brooklyn fans have to-day, and for several seasons past had, a bunch of stars; but bad luck, bad management and a lack of team work have kept them out of the running. And the Brooklyn fans have not shown a decent spirit of encouragement, for in spite of the splendid improvements made by Ebbets on his ball park and the numerous double-headers he arranged, the attendance has been below standard, and last season, in particular, was anything but encouraging. If some of the Brooklyn fans would go out to St. Louis and Cincinnati and see how real loyal rooters stand by their clubs when they lose and encourage them to better effort, they would learn a lesson in sportsmanship. Ebbets candidly confesses that he wants to make more money on his club, and that a longer season, with its consequent double-headers, would help him out at the end of the schedule. As he says, salaries have increased, traveling expenses grow greater yearly, and these things he wants to meet and show a profit.

"Now, while I personally don't care for a schedule longer than 168 games, I would like to see Bill Dahlen make good for Uncle Charlie and turn him out a team next season that will play first-division ball. In that way he will be able to pry the Spireville fans loose from a nice piece of change.

"Now, let's see what are the reasons against a longer schedule. In the first place, the cold weather argument is against it. With a 154-game layout, we usually shiver through the early spring games, and by the time the world's championship series is played, overcoats and mittens figure in the fashion make-ups. Aside from the fact that a longer season would throw the final big world's series over into a period when many players would accumulate glass arms, etc., the fans will not turn out and sit and shiver through a series of contests in football weather, no matter what is at stake. Then the contests, if played by numbed and frozen players, would be poor.

"I can readily understand why Dreyfuss is so bitterly opposed to the longer schedule. He probably

figures that the Pirates can win the National League pennant again next season, and as the clubs in the parent league stand at present, it looks as if there will be no one but Chicago that will have a chance of stopping him. Doping this out to a nicety, Barney wants his club to play the world's championship series while the weather is still warm enough to encourage the attendance of crowds, and it is doubtful if he is worried over the empty benches that may grace any of the rival parks after that period in the season when some teams are known to be absolutely out of the running.

"No matter which club you want to win next year, boys, and no matter how this schedule question is settled, the best thing that could happen in 1910 would be a good, close contest, with at least four or five clubs in the fight for the pennant right through the season in both leagues.

"This necessity of a close contest applies to the American as well as the National League. You know, the powers that be in the junior big organization are not at all satisfied with the attendance figures in Detroit and Cleveland. Now, suppose the Tigers took a big slump, and that they and the Naps dropped into the cellar. You can imagine what would happen to the attendance figures there. The day will yet come when some of the magnates will play hog less, because a selfish interest at least will prove to them that they will have to assist one another with trades, etc., to keep the clubs more evenly balanced.

SPORT NOTES.

John L. Sullivan's "Story of My Life" is a mighty interesting document and will be read with interest by every follower of sport. I don't know who whipped the stuff John furnished into shape, but it's well done. And don't forget that when "the champion of champions" fought, he didn't work for any moving-picture-machine interests.

Jack Johnson will begin light training for his fight with Jeffries the first week in March.

Left-fielder Roy Thomas, recently unconditionally released by the Boston Nationals, will coach the Pennsylvania University team in the spring.

Theodore Breitenstein, the famous old pitcher, is to join the ranks of the umpires this year. His berth will be with the Southern League.

The Boston Nationals, under Fred Lake, will train at Augusta, Ga.

It is said that \$100,000 will be spent this spring for improvements on the Quakers' grounds at Broad and Huntington streets.

President Lynch is out with a suggestion that the clubs in the National League withhold twenty per cent. of the bimonthly salaries of the players, and that the amount thus held back be paid during the "off" months in regular installments. The proposition is for the purpose of stopping the winter touch system. Many of the players are improvident and all winter bother their managers for advances, that in turn make their salaries during the early summer months look as shrunken as a newly washed flannel shirt.

This plan looks all O. K., but the club owners favor the new twelve months' contract system, and they hope to make the players sign it. If they do, then Lynch's suggestion could be passed up or figured into the new scheme. But there is likely to

(Continued on page 98.)



Are You Running on Low Gear?

IT WOULD do no good to have a high gear on a motor-car if the operator had no knowledge of any but the low gear.

Perhaps your business is running on low gear because you have not learned how to shift to high. Of course, if you really don't want to put on more speed, you can devise an assortment of arguments with which you can satisfy yourself that you are already running on high gear; but if you do want the additional speed, why not talk the matter over with us and let us shape out a definite plan for finding out just what you can accomplish by the use of an Illustrated Weekly with over 225,000 circulation guaranteed?

The following is a classified list of firms who are advertising in LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and we think you would find it a profitable investment to have your name among this list of well-known advertisers.

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READY FOR THE SIGNAL.

Get Rid of the Bosses.

Governor Fort, of New Jersey.

A FEW make a business of political activity, run things. That is not American. The way to get a representative Legislature is to make the nominations come directly from party voters. Political leaders should stand before the people resting upon the suffrages of the people. Every legislator must be free to exercise his own judgment. He must be his own man and owe no allegiance to any other master than the people. The way to secure that is by the direct primary. We can only get that in New Jersey by overthrowing present lobby conditions at the State House. I love the party of Abraham Lincoln and want to stay in it, but I do not want to see it boss-ridden and unresponsive to the popular will. That every boss is against the direct primary is plenary evidence that



AFTER A FOUL.
THE GIRLS PLAY BASKET BALL IN KENTUCKY.

Photographs by Schmidt.

it is right. Bossism is the serious political problem of our time. If these men would only boss once in a while in favor of legislation for the people it would help some, but they seldom do.

Money, money! Oh, the curse of it in politics! It is the mainstay of the political boss. It is absolutely unnecessary, in my opinion, to spend money as is done. The corruption of the ballot for political purposes must be curtailed in some way. How is a serious problem. A public utilities bill, reasonable and fair, would go a long way toward it,

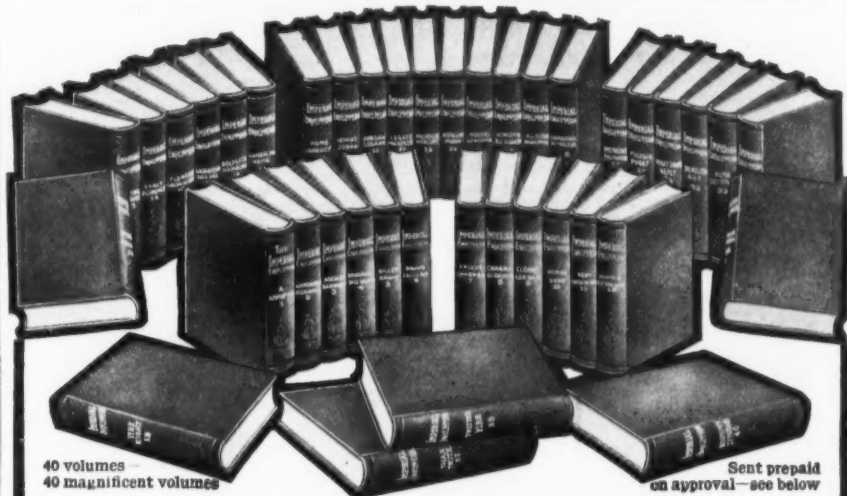
because the corporations would feel they were safe from attack under it. And they would be in a large measure.

✱ ✱

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Here are brief facts about one current issue of Irrigation Bonds. They will illustrate what ideal security lies back of such bonds when the issues are rightly selected.

The Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co. owns one of the largest irrigated fruit land projects in the world. The Company is composed of well known men who are wealthy, experienced and capable. The land to be watered consists of about 40,000 acres in the heart of our greatest fruit belt—in the famous apple region of the Pacific Northwest.

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San Francisco

That Man in Brown.

(Continued from page 83.)

"But, come—you can't stand here." He led the way to the motor and handed her in. She did not demur; she obeyed with the meekness of a child. She had led herself into the mesh; she must let it untangle itself.

"You—you do not blame me, do you?" he asked, when he had taken the seat beside her.

"For—my play?" she asked. He nodded.

"Well, I—it is all so obscure—so mixed up—so hard to understand!" she said. "I discovered it only to-day, and I thought—oh, you must know all the things I thought!"

Brian Rogers laughed like a schoolboy. In just such situations he found his enjoyment—his life. "But now? Are you still angry with me?" he asked. Deane colored. "No—not angry.

How could I be? But—your object? What was it?"

"Fancy, perhaps," he said. "I wanted to see if the Deane Rathburne of detective-story fame was as clever as her tales. I'll confess, however, that I thought you were a man, and I was beginning to be anxious when you did not turn up. The billboards have been up a week."

"I have been out of town. My brother brought me the news only to-day, and even now he secretly believes me out of my mind. The idea of having a play produced without the slightest knowledge of it was incredible to him," she said.

"It isn't the regular order of events, is it?"

"No; and Mr. March thinks I'm a lunatic."

Rogers laughed long and loudly before he spoke. "I beg your pardon, Miss Rathburne; but I'll wring his neck if he persists in thinking so. I can imagine his surprise."

"Oh, he was not to blame!" protested Deane, with an unnecessary accent on the personal pronoun.

Rogers's tone was contrition itself. "I'm sorry," he began, "to have put you in such a position."

"You've put me in the happiest position in the world," she said earnestly.

Rogers turned and looked deep into her eyes for a moment. She returned his gaze squarely.

"Quite the happiest?" he asked gravely.

But Deane reserved the answer to the question until a later day.

Culture a Necessity.

Attorney-General G. W. Wickersham.



ALL EDUCATED men concede the full value of the technical education, but the defects in a merely technical education also are easily perceived. The requirements of a civilization that is not purely materialistic have not dispensed with art and literature, nor ignored the tremendous importance of the imagination—the value of poetry and song in inspiring that impulse which achieves the greatest practical results; nor can it minimize the importance of the study of the past history of man, for contrast and example, for warning and for emulation. In an age of great technical and industrial development the tendency is toward pure materialism—the exalting of practical accomplishment in the production of wealth over the less tangible result of the study of history, literature and art; and so there is on the part of many men who have attained success in business life or in the practical sciences a disposition to extol such accomplishments beyond all others and to undervalue or not at all to realize the value of mental culture in any other than purely technical lines.

It is to be noted, however, that the greatest discoveries in science followed that great intellectual awakening which is known as the Renaissance. Almost without exception, the great men whose names have been written large in the history of science were men of broad culture, often almost as proficient in literature and art as in science. The man who goes out into the world without the knowledge of the humanities is, therefore, lacking in a mental equipment which leaves him subject to a serious handicap. General cultivation to-day is so widespread that the man who enters upon his life work with a mere technical training, when he comes in competition with men of broad culture, is at a decided disadvantage. A combination of the ideals of purely technical study with broad university culture offers to students the opportunity of becoming not merely engineers, but educated gentlemen.

College—and Afterward.

President Hadley, of Yale.

THE OLD curriculum, with all its faults, had the element of competition. Where all the boys were studying the same thing, rank meant something to them all. With the introduction of the elective system we secured competition between teachers and got better teaching; but we have practically done away with competition be-

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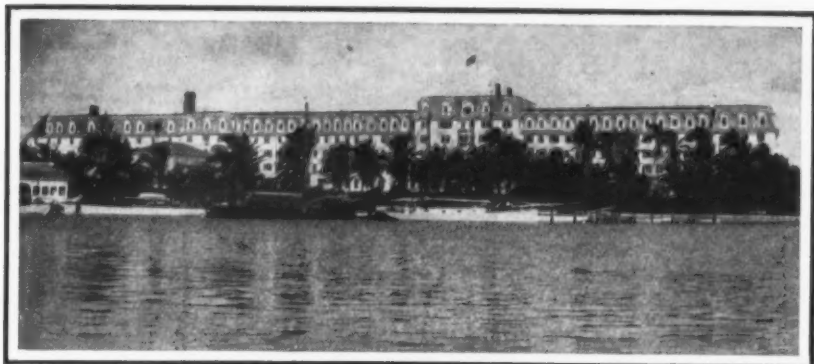
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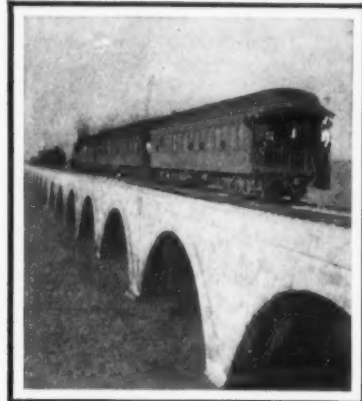
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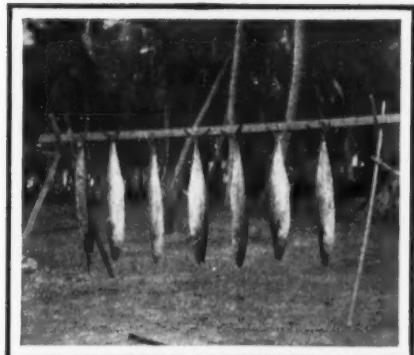
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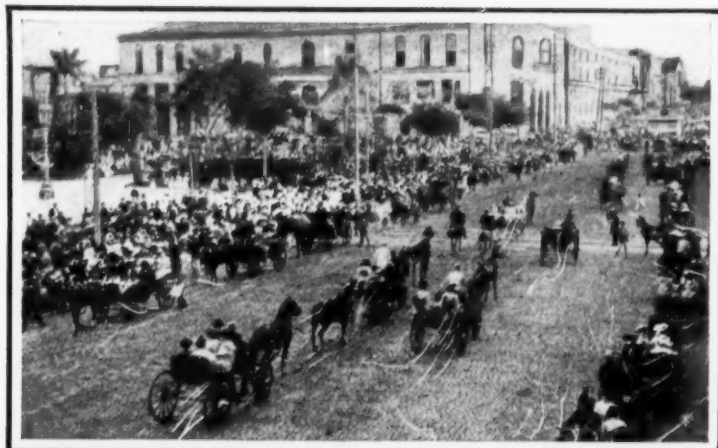
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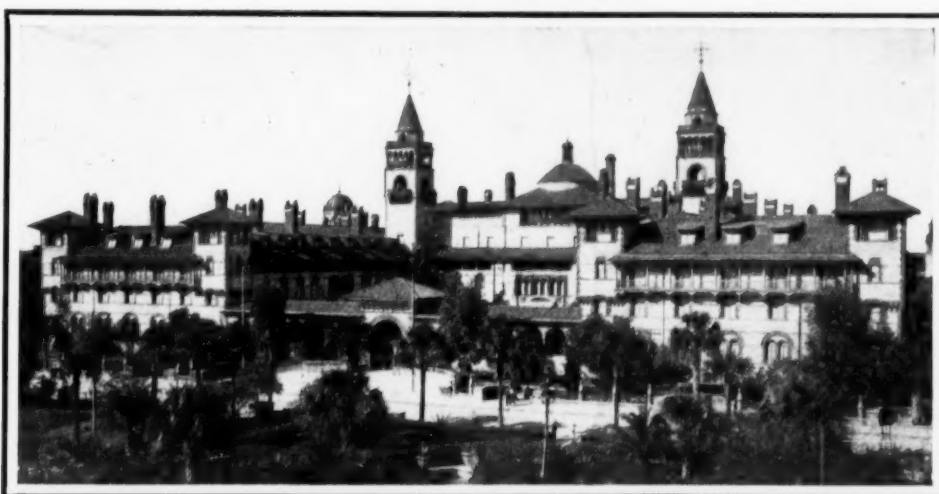
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A Quiet Evening With the Old Sports.

(Continued from page 94.)

be an awful amount of kicking before the boys sign the new contracts. It has two sides, all right, but the owners will probably have their way in the end. However, some of the big men in baseball, like Clarke Griffith, have declared against it.

Here are some of the sections of this new contract which both of the major leagues are striving to force through:

The party of the second part (meaning the player) will not be permitted at any time, either during the playing season or before the commencement or after the close thereof, to participate in any exhibition baseball games, indoor baseball or football, except that the consent of the party of the first part (the owner) has been secured in writing.

Another rule, says party of the first part, may also suspend party of the second part for violation of any rule so established, and during such suspension the player shall not be entitled to any compensation.

Then there is a little joker that provides that if a player is disabled or his ability to perform his duties be impaired at any time during the term prescribed, owner may deduct such proportion of salary as included in term of disability prescribed.

It looks as if the players would get a mighty poor deal if this provision were enforced.

The inside meaning of the new contract is that a player is to be tied up hand and foot the year round. His every act on and off the field, and before, during and after the playing season, is subject to the mighty hand of organized baseball, with its power to blacklist, fine and otherwise punish.

These new rules show clearly that the baseball magnates are determined to control absolutely the game, players and finances. When the brotherhood formed, it was a great shock in baseball affairs. Johnny Ward was the leader of that revolt. The contention was that a professional ball player was a genuine slave. Recently this same notion was promulgated by Clymer, out in Wilkes-Barre, who took the matter to court. Clymer suddenly withdrew his plea under strong duress of men in organized ball. If there is one place in this world or the next that a baseball magnate

fears, it is a courtroom. He knows the whole structure of organized baseball is skating on thin ice and that a bump into the law might drown him. It would appear that up to date the baseball bosses, under the laws created by themselves, have managed well, and they have certainly advanced the game mightily. It is to be hoped they won't overstep the mark of propriety. We fans want good baseball and not legal squabbles or men playing the game who are dissatisfied with their employers.

The contract as signed now by every big leaguer says that his employer may fire him with a ten days' notice and no come-back, but he cannot in any possible fashion shake his job. If he lays down, throws games or jumps his contract, he can be blacklisted. Further than that, one section of the contract says, in substance:

The owner may establish reasonable rules for government of his players at home and abroad. Any conduct impairing faithful and thorough discharge of player may be fined and fines deducted from salary.

Here is what owner Frank Farrell, of the Yankees, is quoted as saying on the subject: "Chase went out on an indoor baseball trip, and he was walking on a cane for a week as the result of an injury sustained in a game. He might have broken a leg, and then where would I have been for a first baseman and for one of the greatest attractions of my club?"

"Now, take these barnstorming trips. What do they amount to? Some of my players formed a club and went barnstorming through New Jersey, and they actually had to pass the hat to pay expenses. Think of ball players earning \$4,000 a season and passing the hat! It must give the Highlanders a fine name through the section where they played."

"Here's another crazy situation. An amateur manager over in Brooklyn has sued me for \$2,000 because my club didn't keep a barnstorming date that I never knew a thing about."

Here's a little item bearing on the subject. About the middle of January, Pitcher William B. Powell, of the Pittsburgh National League champions, received an injury in a basketball contest

that may seriously affect his playing during the coming season. Powell was warned by President Barney Dreyfuss, of the Pittsburgh club, against playing basketball several weeks ago. You can hardly blame Dreyfuss if he is pretty sore over this, now, can you?

On the other hand, the players feel that, after the baseball season is over, they should be permitted to work at any job they feel like taking.

Clarke Griffith says that winter sports do not hurt ball players. In fact, he claims that he worked his arm into shape one winter after it had gone dead in the summer, and that the following season he pitched the best ball of his career.

After the coming season, when the new contract has been partially tried out, the men and players may get together and arrange some sort of a compromise document for next year. We've had enough fighting all round the past few months. Let's devote the future to playing the best of baseball and kicking a promoter of skindicate baseball every time you meet one.

The old-fashioned baseball spikes will be retained in the American League, according to a decision reached by B. B. Johnson, president of the league, and Charles A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago Americans, after a conference. "We have inspected several devices intended to supplant the present spikes," said Johnson, "but found none of them satisfactory." Oh, very well! Nothing for us to do but wait and see how many are crippled this year.

It is rumored that Nap Rucker has a grouch and threatens to play independent baseball with some semi-pro. club, like Kling and Donlin. Better not, Nap! You are now one of the "real babies" in baseball, but after a year among a lot of undisciplined semi-professionals, much of your usefulness may vanish. Mike has been out of the game so long now that I doubt if he could ever come back and play his old-time game, and the work that Kling did do last year was hardly a fancy article. No; even stars must live under rules and discipline and play regularly or they retrograde rapidly.

CHRISTY MATHEWSON HAS WRITTEN A BOOK.

Yep; the famous Big Six of the New York Nationals has just about completed the manuscript of a baseball story for boys of all ages, and it is the promise of his publishers, the R. J. Hodner Co., of New York, that it will be ready for delivery in February. This will be the first of a series of boy's stories on sports, to be known as "The Matty Books." Associated with the "Father of the Fade-away" in the preparation of "The Matty Books" is W. W. Aulick, the sporting writer, who will act as editor of the various publications. Matty, in speaking of his new position, says he hopes the official scorers won't mark up too many errors against him. "I don't claim to be a Shakespeare in the literary league," says the old king, "but I believe I've got something to say to the boys that may interest them."

The story is about a boy who comes to the leading college of the United States from the other end of the continent. He isn't very well off in money but he has a natural ability for ball-playing, and this brings him something in the end. Maybe the readers will be able to trace a resemblance between the hero of the book and a certain young player who gets his name in the box score about every time the Yankees play a game of ball. I've written the story just as I have thought it out, and I think the championship games referred to would come out as I have made them come out in the book. Oh, no, I shan't leave baseball myself, just because I've become an author. I'll be in the game as long as they will let me stay."

The Biggest Laugh Yet.

THE PROOF of a joke is in its stealing. If you were to miss the *Waste-Basket Number of Judge* you'd feel like a rank outsider when you heard your friends talking about it and swapping off its rare humorous tidbits as their very own. You've heard jokesmiths and verse architects say that editors have a grudge against them — turn down their best "stuff". Well, these same contributors are editing the *Waste-Basket Number* themselves. They are selecting the favorite children of their brains. You and *Judge* are a supreme tribunal. On their heads be it. You can't afford to miss it. A sure cure for slimness. Issued February 5th, 1910.

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IS a timely political newspaper story with intense human interest. The author is an experienced journalist. The chief figure is the owner of a chain of great newspapers who seeks the presidency. His chief opponent is a fearless district attorney. The love story is absorbing. (Henry Holt & Co., New York. Price, \$1.25.)

English Knock-about Hat

A stylish, serviceable Hat. Would sell for \$2.00 in most Hat stores. Genuine English Felt, flexible sweat band, neat outside band. Suitable for dress and business. Folds into compact roll without damaging. Unequaled for traveling, motor-ing, golfing, yachting, etc. All sizes. Colors: Black, Brown, Dark Green, Gray Mixture, Dark Blue, and White. Weight 4 ozs. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Prompt shipments. State size and color desired. Satisfaction guaranteed. PANAMA HAT CO., 181-R William Street, New York City

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Traveling Salesmen earn from \$1,000 to \$25,000 a year and expenses. Over 600,000 employed in the United States and Canada. The demand for good Salesmen always exceeds the supply. We will teach you to be an expert by mail and our FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU will assist you to secure a good position. We receive calls for thousands of Salesmen and cannot supply the demand. Thousands of our graduates have secured good positions. Many who formerly earned \$25 to \$75 a month have since earned from \$100 to as high as \$1,000 a month and expenses. Thousands of good positions now open. If you want to secure one of them or increase your earnings our free book "A Knight of the Grip" will show you how. Write or call for it today. Address nearest office. Dept. 458 National Salesmen's Training Association Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco, Atlanta

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We teach you by mail every branch of the Real Estate, General Brokerage, and Insurance Business and appoint you Special Representative of the largest co-operative real estate and brokerage company. Excellent opportunities open to YOU. By our system you can begin making money in a few weeks without interfering with your present occupation and without any investment of capital. Our co-operative department will give you more choice, salable property to handle than any other institution. A Commercial Law Course FREE. Write for 62-page book, free. THE CROSS COMPANY, 3428 Resper Block, Chicago

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JUDGE Waste Basket Number

This number will be edited, not by the editors of JUDGE, but by the contributors. Almost every author says that his best jokes and his funniest skits are those which the editor returns.

The Waste Basket Number will be confined to contributions which editors have rejected, but which these authors think are exceptionally clever. Even the editorial page will be given to the authors.

The case will then go to the supreme court of public opinion beyond which there is no appeal. Watch for this number and send in your verdict whether the author proves his case

Special Prizes for Photos.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit; and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered. N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photograph which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

Do You Pay This Tax?

THE LOSS to the country through forest fires is said to be not less than \$50,000,000 a year. The average amount of timber in the forests of the entire country that is killed and reduced in value by insects represents a loss of \$62,500,000 annually—a loss exceeding that caused by forest fires. Certain species of insects are the direct or primary cause of the death of forest trees of all ages, and from time to time they multiply to such an extent that their depredations assume the character of a destructive invasion. This results in the death of a large percentage of our best timber.

Every tree of our forests, parks and lawns has its enemy or enemies eating its roots, its leaves, its bark or its body. Countless millions of beetles and borers, worms, weevils and sawyers impose an indirect tax on the American people equal to about one-fifth the sum derived from customs taxation, or to about one-quarter of the internal revenues of the government. They destroy sawed lumber piled in the yard as well as trees and felled logs in the forest. Here is a matter which has a direct influence on the cost of house building and house rent, on the cost of furniture and wagons, ships and boats, farming implements, wood pulp, telegraph poles and railway ties, boxes and barrels, and on the cost of all the innumerable forms in which wood is used in domestic and industrial economy. It represents an annual charge of ten per cent. on the lumber and timber business of the country.

Apples as Prohibitionists.

APPLE eating kills the taste for cocktails and other strong drinks, declares Dr. Samuel Bailey, of Mount Ayre, and a prominent member of the National Medical Society. He says it is the meat eaters who become addicted to strong liquor, and that fruit eating should be encouraged as a solution of the liquor problem. Now the consumption of apples in Alabama and some of the other "half and half" States will go up a few points.

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'THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS'



GRAND PRIZE CONTEST

Can you copy this drawing? Then win a valuable prize! Do you want the only magazine published entirely devoted to illustrating, Designing and Cartooning. Each edition costs ten thousand dollars to produce. Simply make a freehand drawing of this picture with a pen or pencil and mail it to us, STATING YOUR AGE.

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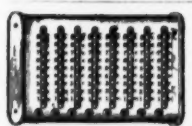
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Leave chance-made drinks for those who don't appreciate good liquor and to yourself and your critical friends serve CLUB COCKTAILS. They're infinitely better.

Don't judge these mixed-to-measure joys by any made-by-guesswork drink.

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NAPOLEON FLOUR is the finest, cleanest, most nutritious in the world—made from selected wheat—milled by a superior process. It is packed in paper lined barrels or special sacks—there is no chance for contamination.

NAPOLEON FLOUR costs no more than other flour—but it insures perfect bread every baking—and every barrel makes better bread and more bread than other kinds—in the end it costs much less.

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Patrick Walsh, New York City, N. Y.
E. A. Torbert, New York City, N. Y.
C. M. & R. Tompkins, Elmira, N. Y.
McTigue Grocery Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Saratoga Milling & Grain Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The Hooven Mercantile Co., New York City, N. Y.
The Hooven Mercantile Co., Scranton, Pa.
The Hooven Mercantile Co., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
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The Hooven Mercantile Co., Reading, Pa.
The Hooven Mercantile Co., Pottsville, Pa.
The Hooven Mercantile Co., Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Hilton, Gibson & Miller, Newburgh, N. Y.
Hudson Wholesale Grocery Co., Hudson, N. Y.

Wm. B. A. Jurgens, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arthur Hill & Co., Amsterdam, N. Y.
Herkimer Mills, Herkimer, N. Y.
Geo. B. Palmer, Fulton, N. Y.
C. H. Menker, Auburn, N. Y.
Shenango Valley Flour & Produce Co., Sharon, Pa.
J. W. Wyckoff, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
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The Hoge & McDowell Co., Washington, D. C.

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Point Pleasant Grocery Co., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
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Carpenter Cook Co., Menominee, Mich.
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